APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

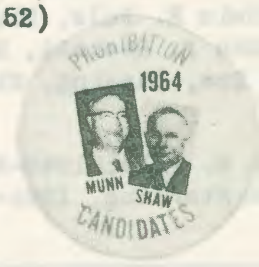
VOLUME XII, Number 1 ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS SPRING 1973

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1964

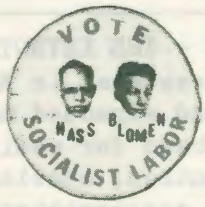
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
LIBERAL PARTY*
(Johnson & Humphrey)
43,126,506
(486)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
CONSERVATIVE PARTY
(Goldwater & Miller)
27,176,799
(52)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(DeBerry & Shaw)
32,720

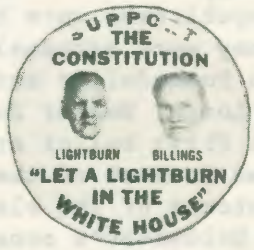


PROHIBITION PARTY
(Munn & Shaw)
23,267

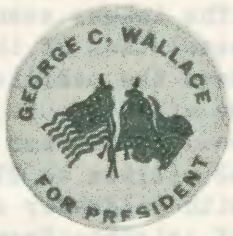


SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Haas & Blomen)
45,219

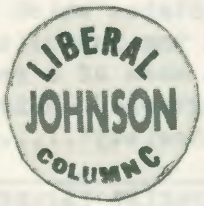
NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS
(Kasper & Stoner)
6,953



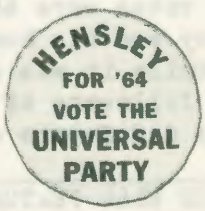
CONSTITUTION PARTY
(Lightburn & Billings)
5,060



ALABAMA UNPLEDGED ELECTORS
(supported George Wallace)
209,848



LIBERAL PARTY*
(Johnson & Humphrey)
vote with Dem.



UNIVERSAL PARTY
(Hensley & Hopkins)
19

These were only parties on the ballots--see page 13 for other parties and psuedo-parties.

APIC KEYNOTER@ ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS SPRING 1973

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Region #5, Douglas Fouquet, 1540 Forest Way, Del Mar, Calif. 90214.
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Joseph G. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis; James Dyer, Danbury, Conn; John C. Gibson, Sr., Warren, Ohio;
Edwin E. Puls, Birmingham, Mich.; Edward Potter, Scarsdale, NY.;
John F. Rockett, MD, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Lois Rathbone, Denver, Colo.;
Jerry D. Roe, Lansing, Mich.; Ronald W. Smith, San Jose, Cal.

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Joseph W. Fuld, 1945-60 U. I. Chick Harris, 1960-64 Ferdinand W. O'Brien, 1964-66
Robert Sterling, 1966-68 Wayne G. LaPoe, 1968-70 Gene F. McGreevy, 1970-72

THE 1964 CAMPAIGN - THE KEYNOTER FEATURE, SEE PAGE 9.

President Lyndon Johnson had become president in November of 1963, upon the assassination of President Kennedy. He continued and expanded many of the Kennedy programs and used the slogan 'Let Us Continue'. He fought hard for medicare and racial equality legislation and was unopposed at the Democratic Convention, chosing Hubert Humphrey as his running mate..... The Republicans were badly split with conservatives in control of many State committees and they were extremely fond of Barry Goldwater. The champions of the liberals were Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, with some support for Henry Cabot Lodge, Walter Judd, and Margaret Chase Smith (Senator from Maine). It was Goldwater on the first ballot and he chose Congressman William Miller of New York, who was relatively unknown in most of the country. There were many minor parties, but they had no impact on the outcome of the election.....The issues seemed clear, a real choice for change with Barry Goldwater's conservatism and escolation of the Viet-nam conflict, versus Johnson's 'New Society' programs and winding down the conflict. The press, largely pro-Republican, jumped on the Johnson bandwagon. Many other groups, which normally supported the Republic-andparty such as Doctors, Lawyers etc., joined and worked diligently for Johnson..... It was a landslide victory of some 43 million to 27 million votes for the man from Texas. The electoral votes were 486 to 52 with Goldwater carring five States which had been in the Confederacy and his home State of Arizona--Vermont deserted the Republicans for the first time. While it was a Johnson victory, the extent made it more of a repudiation of the fanatical followers of Goldwater. The Democrats also strengthened their position in both the House and Senate and gave the green light to the 'New Society'.....

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE PROHIBITION PARTY---ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

Thanks to Edwin Puls, #53, and his Committee for the fine revised APIC 1973 Price Guide; also to George Roberts, #1542 for his work on the 1972 Parties and Candidates on Ballot.

IN MEMORIAM

PRESIDENTS TRUMAN AND JOHNSON
APIC MEMBERS, J DOYLE DEWITT AND THOMAS H. WILLIAMS

This is very much a MEMORIAL ISSUE dedicated to our two U. S. Presidents who have recently died, plus the deaths of two fine APIC members. It is very fitting to honor our former Presidents by featuring photos of Stephen Russell's, #1723, memorial tributes to President Harry S Truman, the man from Independence, Missouri, and the man from Texas, President Lyndon B. Johnson. (The campaign of 1948 (Truman vs. Dewey) was featured in the SPRING 1968 KEYNOTER and it is most appropriate that this issue feature the 1968 (Johnson-Goldwater) campaign.)

The APIC members are J. Doyle DeWitt, APIC #25, of Farmington, Connecticut, our hobby's foremost collector, author and APIC Director, and Thomas H. Williams, APIC #473, of Kansas City, Missouri, a fine youngish collector. Mr. DeWitt, the retired President and Chairman of the Board of Travelers Insurance Co. died suddenly on December 26, 1972 while on vacation in the Caribbean, and Tom Williams, his wife, Nora, and one of their two children were killed in November in a vacation auto accident.

THE APIC OFFICERS AND MEMBERS EXTEND OUR CONDOLENCES TO ALL THOSE NEAR AND DEAR.

IN MEMORIAM

APIC MEMBERS, J DOYLE DEWITT AND THOMAS WILLIAMS

J. Doyle DeWitt, APIC #25

J. Doyle DeWitt was one of those rare persons who achieved national prominence in two entirely unrelated fields. Certainly he can be acclaimed justly for his leadership in the insurance industry. But to me, he was first a scholar and a collector in American presidential campaign history. His publications opened up new directions in scholarship. The public exhibitions of his magnificent collection of presidential Americana, from the time it was first displayed in downtown Hartford to later showings at the New York World's Fair and Montreal's Expo-67, entranced thousands of adults and school children. He had the scholar's commitment to truth and the collector's delight in the search. He had a very deep faith in the essential fairness of our often turbulent national politics. That faith is evident in the outstanding collection that he formed, his legacy to the people of Connecticut and to the nation. In these days when it is the thing to dismiss or conveniently distort our political heritage, J. Doyle DeWitt was himself a reminder of the richness of that heritage. I learned from him.

Dr. Edmund B. Sullivan
Curator: DeWitt Collection
University of Hartford

Mr. J. Doyle DeWitt had served the APIC and our hobby by being first a "regular guy." He had been an APIC Director since 1960, and was not just a Director in name, but an active participant in APIC affairs. He was the author of several books and pamphlets on political Americana, his best known being the political Americana "Bible," A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889, which pictures and describes thousands of tokens, medals and buttons from the beginnings of political Americana through 1888. (A limited supply of the book is available for $25.00 from the University of Hartford Library, Hartford, Connecticut 06117). He was active in the local chapter and meetings, as well as attending many Regional and every National APIC meeting. He was instrumental in making our first National Convention (1964, Hartford, Connecticut) such a memorable event. Never was he too busy to answer the questions of a beginner or the advanced collector, and in donating his collection to the University of Hartford will allow future generations to share in his hobby. The honors, and the title given in jest at our 1972 National Convention, "APIC Godfather," was a most fitting tribute. His passing will leave a void in the APIC and our hobby which cannot be filled.

U. I. 'Chick' Harris
KEYNOTER Editor.

Thomas H. Williams, APIC #473

Tom was an active, enthusiastic collector and in spite of his very busy schedule, attended many of our Regional and National Conventions. Tom was a quiet, methodical collector and his collection reflected his good taste and sense of values. His will provided that much of his collection be donated to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. -- a fitting climax and just what you'd expect of Tom. The APIC has lost a real friend due to his untimely death.

Our President's Message

It is gratifying that the correspondence both Secretary Coney and I have received regarding the 1973 APIC dues increase has been most supportive.

Larry L. Krug, #714.

I am concerned, however, over the number of collectors I've talked to recently who are disenchanted over the 1972 campaign and the button output. Some are disappointed with APIC because of the situation, their feeling that the APIC did not do enough to correct it. To these members may I emphasize two points. First, there is more to APIC than collecting campaign buttons. And secondly, there is more to collecting campaign buttons than just 1972.

The "1972 collector" is genuinely fed up with being duped by button speculators and profiteers. This was a real problem in 1968, only to be repeated to some extent in '72. Button manufacturers are in business to make money. This only makes sense. With the large number of collectors today, almost anyone can design a button, have it manufactured and have a market of sorts for it.

Many collectors look to APIC, and to it's officers, to stop such an outpouring of button profiteering. Some suggest that a listing of only "legitimate" buttons produced for candidates and issued through their headquarters be considered as pieces worth collecting and that all others be denounced and considered as fakes. But the problem is not that easily solved. The button pusher is a smart fellow. He peddles a small percentage of his wares through rightful channels to insure that the button will be termed legitimate and that he can prove it. The rest of his stock will go into private issue for profiteering purposes. Thus, collectors purchase supposed official buttons for high prices and the button pusher makes a buck. The APIC Board of Directors has been wrestling this problem steadily for several years and to no apparent avail. Some restraints were attempted and found not to be legal, thus they had to be dropped. Boycotts by APIC members, while helpful, are not totally effective as there probably are 10 antique shops and other dealers who stock '72 buttons to every APIC member and the market would not be drastically altered.

One approach considered was that button manufacturers and distributors should be excluded from membership in APIC, however then the organization would have absolutely no control and it would serve no real purpose. Then the opposite tactic was discussed...to encourage button manufacturers and distributors to join APIC under a special type of membership. Then controls could be established and enforced and a meaningful dialogue with this group could perhaps resolve the problems. But the APIC cannot prevent button manufacturers from manufacturing buttons. This is their livelihood and their right. And button profiteers are equally difficult to control...even if they are APIC members.

The policy of the APIC in the Constitution states that the organization strongly condemns the issuance of restrikes, facsimilies, copies and all types of brummagem in the field of political Americana and to exclude from membership all who engage

in such endeavors and to publish full details. This does not cover producing buttons for legitimate candidates during the period of the campaign. Button companies have always issued sample buttons and it is very difficult to say which are being produced for distribution through campaign headquarters or by other campaign methods. The APIC has very little control over the manufacturer and distributor, or their wares, in such a case. And our hobby is not unique...those who collect mechanical banks, processed glass, carnival glass, bottles, paperweights and many other collectable items all have similar problems and have been unable to eliminate the profit monger. But we are still the masters, if we only will be. We can be selective and pick and choose items we wish to include in our own collections. Lets not pay a dollar or more to a button pusher for a 5 to 10¢ button of questionable historical or artistic value.

The APIC does not have any right -- or authority -- to dictate what it's members should or should not collect. A member's hobby -- his collection -- is a personal thing. He can collect anything he wishes to, or leave anything out. If he wants to collect every item issued for the 1972 campaign this is his right. If he wants to be selective, placing only those items in his collection that he knows came from a party headquarters, he has that right too. It must remain that the individual collector is his own judge over what he collects and all the organization can do is guide him and work toward better campaigns ahead. The Official APIC 1972 project will attempt to illustrate as nearly as possible the entire output as a reference to collectors, showing those items which are thought to have come from headquarters and those which are non-headquarters items.

This same philosophy of button manufacture and distribution does <u>not</u> hold true toward brummagem however. Any item that is obviously produced after the fact -- or as a forged copy of another -- will be condemned by the APIC as fake and members will be urged to beware of having such items in their collections. We will publicly denounce the manufacturers and distributors and will do everything we can to alert members to beware and to remove the fake items from sale.

In the beginning, it was stated that there is more to APIC than just collecting campaign buttons. The APIC was organized to also study and preserve political Americana. Becoming a student of this field can be fascinating, studying the candidates, the campaigns and the issues. Other political items besides buttons should also be considered and many of the campaign novelty items often have a more interesting story than most buttons. Become a real political Americana collector and student. Submit your study efforts to the KEYNOTER. Contact the project committee if you have some ideas. If you belong to an organized APIC chapter, urge chapter members to take on an APIC project. You may quickly find that APIC and collecting campaign items has a lot more depth than worrying about the wares of the '72 button peddlers.

TheVice President of Region #2, Stanley King of New York City has submitted his resignation, as he did not have the time to devote to the duties of the office. The Executive Board has approved the appointment of David J. Freint of Ft. Lee, New Jersey to the Vice Presidency and Edward H. Potter of Scarsdale, New York to the Directorship vacated by Dave Freint. Thanks to Stan for his past contributions and we look forward to much help from our two new appointees.

In another section of this issue is a list of seven newly appointed APIC committees. I am pleased that these 70 members have seen fit to accept the duties entailed in working on their assigned committees. Many hours of laborous dedications of love are put in on APIC duties each year and serve well to strengthen the APIC. During the months ahead a number of you will be called upon to assist on still other committees and subcommittees. I hope we can also count on your services.

I can't sign off talking about dedication and service without relaying my profound sympathy at the passing of one of APIC's most dedicated and sincere members and friend--J. Doyle DeWitt. Doyle DeWitt was a strong supporter of collecting, preserving and studying political Americana--everything for which APIC stands. As a long time director of APIC, he was a counsellor to all APIC officers past and present. He will be sadly missed, however the products of his energy and knowledge will continue to benefit the collector and the hobby he loved so much.

APIC COMMITTEES - 3/1/73

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Lois S. Rathbone, Denver, Colorado (Chairwoman)
Robert O. Lowe, Palmyra, New York
Mrs. Irene Becraft, Omaha, Nebraska

An APIC Constitution Committee is called for under Article XII, Section A of the Constitution. The Constitution stipulates that this is a committee of three which shall keep the Constitution under constant review. The committee is to prepare the necessary paperwork for Constitutional revisions or amendments that come to their attention through proper channels as stipulated in Article XII, Sections A - D.

BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. John F. Rockett, Memphis, Tennessee (Chairman)
Edwin E. Puls, Birmingham, Michigan
Theodore L. Hake, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
John Larsen, Colusa, California
Nelson Chubb, Jr., Chicago, Illinois
Edmund B. Sullivan, Suffield, Connecticut
Mrs. Pearl Alperstein, Denver, Colorado
Rev. Herbert Loomis, Cortland, New York
Douglas Fouquet, Del Mar, California
Leon Weisel, Fort Lee, New Jersey
Jerry D. Roe, Lansing, Michigan
Eugene L. Meyer, Washington, D. C.
Charles E. Robinson, Columbia, Missouri
Edward C. Gumprecht, Cheshire, Connecticut
George M. Stone, Greens Farms, Connecticut
Mrs. Marian Ford, Studio City, California
Robert A. Fratkin, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Charlotte Lawless, Littleton, Colorado

The APIC Constitution stipulates that the APIC is an organization to encourage the collection, preservation and study of political Americana. The APIC can also assume that the organization and its members has a role to play in celebrating the Bicentennial. This committee will coordinate the efforts of the organization in celebrating the Bicentennial by working with the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, with state and local commissions and committees and with other groups interested in depicting the political Americana segment of our Bicentennial history.

PROJECTS COMMITTEE

U. I. Chick Harris, St. Louis, Missouri (Chairman)
Jon D. Curtis, West DePere, Wisconsin
Kenton Broyles, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Robert W. Sterling, Charleston, Illinois
Mrs. Anne M. Thompson, Rocky Ford, Colorado
Gene F. McGreevy, Davenport, Iowa
Philip N. Shimkin, La Jolla, California
David J. Freint, Fort Lee, New Jersey
Stephen H. Bibler, Portland, Oregon
Robert S. Carter, Jr., W. Hartford, Conn.
Geary K. Vlk, Palos Park, Illinois
Dr. Cecil B. Currey, Lutz, Florida
Mrs. Ellen Fitch, Scarsdale, New York
Neal Machander, Santa Ana, California

The Projects Committee will promote, coordinate and pass judgment on APIC sponsored projects. It is the duty of this committee to set standards for APIC sponsored projects and then to enforce these standards.

AWARDS COMMITTEE

Larry L. Krug, Villa Park, Illinois (Chairman)
John C. Gibson, Sr., Warren, Ohio
Webster T. Haven, Syracuse, New York
Mrs. Pearl Alperstein, Denver, Colorado
Jerry D. Roe, Lansing, Michigan
Joseph G. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The purpose of the APIC Awards Committee is twofold. First, the committee is to establish criteria for presenting awards and paying tribute to individual members and groups who serve our hobby and our organization in noteworthy ways of merit. And secondly, the committee selects candidates for becoming recipients of these awards.

INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

William C. Knight, Raleigh, North Carolina (Chairman)
Joseph G. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Charles M. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio
George R. McGrath, St. Louis, Missouri
Byron M. Hoke, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Robert S. Carter, Jr., W. Hartford, Conn.
H. William Mullaney, Oak Hurst, New Jersey

The Insurance Advisory Committee was developed to aid the APIC membership in all general areas dealing with insurance, legacies, etc. The committee is designed to serve in an advisory capacity to the total membership as a group, rather than to advise individual members on personal collection problems in this area. Nor is the committee designed to be appraisers of collections. The main function of the Insurance Advisory Committee is to set up suggested guidelines and safeguards for the security of your collections.

LEGAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Lynn B. Griffith, Jr., Warren, Ohio (Chairman)
Howard J. Adler, Scarsdale, New York
Alfred W. Charles, New York, New York
Perry R. Happell, Nashville, Tennessee
Roy A. Safanda, Geneva, Illinois
James B. Weling, Glendale, California
Joseph Jacobs, Chicago, Illinois
Harry N. Mazadoorian, New Britain, Conn.
Benjamin R. Loye, Wheatridge, Colorado

The Legal Advisory Council is formed to aid the APIC Officers and Executive Board with problems that arise of a legal nature. It is primarily to serve in an advisory capacity and is not designed to develop and deliver legal cases in the courts in behalf of the organization or any of its members.

ETHICS COMMITTEE

David J. Freint, Fort Lee, New Jersey (Chairman)
C. William Reiley, Clearwater, Florida
Robert Hanson, Santa Ana, California
Warren G. Lee, Ethel, Missouri
Sam Pressman, Cleveland, Ohio
Frank Corbeil, Avon, Connecticut
James R. Kotche, Rockford, Illinois
Dr. Robert M. Laff, Chicago, Illinois
Jack Putman, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
Delbert A. Bishop, Golden, Colorado
Jerome Fishkin, San Francisco, California
Vernon S. Houston, Tucker, Georgia

An Ethics Committee serves a type of watchdog function for the organization, acting under Article III, Section A, of the APIC Constitution. Although its main purpose is not to settle disputes between individuals within or outside of the organization, the Ethics Committee can delve into questionable situations of complaint and make recommendations if they feel it falls within their jurisdiction.

All of the above APIC committees have tasks laying before them and will be spending the next few weeks organizing and getting to work. If you have any concerns or suggestions pertinent to any of the above committees, please feel free to write the chairman, or your nearest committee member. Some of these committees will undoubtedly also be setting up subcommittees to work on special projects or charges. If you have a desire to offer your services to any of these committees, again please let your wishes be known.

Larry L. Krug, President.

'64 CHOICE, NOT AN ECHO.

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The 1964 election was supposed to give the opportunity to the voters to choose from candidates of totally different political philosophies.

The 1964 election was played out against the background of the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. No Vice President ever assumed the Presidency better prepared than Lyndon B. Johnson. Although Johnson was not part of the Kennedy inner circle, he had attended cabinet meetings and National Security Council meetings. He also had been a U.S. Senator since 1949 and had served as Senate Majority Leader. He knew the leaders of Congress well and knew when and where to twist a politician's arm. That he would be nominated for a term in his own right was taken for granted.

On the other hand, in January 1964, it appeared that the Republican nomination was up for grabs. Among the candidates was the conservative junior Senator from Arizona, Barry M. Goldwater, who also was the author of a famous book on his political philosophy, "Conscience of a Conservative." Senator Goldwater had several challengers.

First was Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York. Rockefeller had won re-election in 1962 over Robert Morgenthau. However, in 1962 he was divorced by his wife and in 1963 had remarried. His second wife, Happy, also a divorcee, had left her four small children with her former husband. The Gallup poll showed a 13 point drop in his popularity. Still many moderates flocked to his banner.

Also, there was a possibility that all the marbles might be picked up by Richard Nixon. His hopes rested on a deadlocked convention. However, many looked at Nixon's loss to Kennedy in 1960, followed by his disastrous campaign for Governor of California in 1962 against a relatively unknown Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, as branding him a certain loser. He had lost the Presidency by only 118,000 votes, but lost the governorship by 296,000 votes. He had not won an election in his own right since 1950. In 1952 and 1956 he was the tail of the Republican ticket. Those elections were Eisenhower victories.

The March 10 New Hampshire primary was a surprise as a "write-in" campaign gave the primary to Henry Cabot Lodge. Lodge had blundered by serving the incumbent Democratic administration as Ambassador to South Viet Nam. This made his loyalty to the party questionable. Also, there were several criticisms of campaign blunders by Lodge while running for Vice President in 1960. Michigan Governor George Romney had some moderate support but he was not able to build, solidify, or expand it. Perennial candidate Harold Stassen announced he would try again for the nomination. For the most part, nobody took his candidacy seriously. After all, he had been running since 1944 and no longer was the "boy governor."

The candidates played a cat and mouse game in the primaries with some primaries blocked by favorite sons. Rockefeller knocked off Lodge in the Oregon primary. Finally, Goldwater and Rockefeller met head-on in California. At the same time as the primary battles were being pursued, Goldwater was collecting old political debts. Whenever a local party organization needed a name speaker between 1960 and 1964, Barry Goldwater was there. The majority of the states picked their delegates to the convention at the local or state convention level. Goldwater and his supporters captured hundreds of votes at this level. Still, in order to win, Goldwater had to prove he could win against a moderate or liberal in a face-to-face election. Although the pollsters picked Rockefeller to win in California, Goldwater carried the state by 68,000 votes. A loss would have been devastating. Barry Goldwater had picked his point of battle wisely and well. His supporters claimed the 86 California delegates gave him more than the 655 needed for the nomination. The Republican moderates and liberals now panicked. They looked to former President Eisenhower to speak out against Goldwater and push a movement towards someone in the political center. They hoped he would endorse the moderate Governor of Pennsylvania, William Scranton.

The Republican National Convention was held in San Francisco. An arch-conservative platform was drawn up. Amendments denouncing the John Birch Society, endorsing the 1964 Civil Rights Act and denying military field commanders the right to use nuclear weapons were all voted down. The platform warned of the danger of expanding federal power. It advocated victory over Communism everywhere. The platform also endorsed religious exercises in public places, i.e., prayers in schools and allowing states to have one house of their legislature apportioned on a basis other than population. This would refute the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling. Only one ballot was taken. Goldwater received 883, Scranton 214, Rockefeller 114, Romney 41, Margaret Chase Smith 27, Walter Judd 22, Hiram Fong 5, Lodge 2. Eisenhower had kept silent right to the very end. Many moderate and liberal Republicans were very bitter. They felt that if Eisenhower could accept Goldwater philosophy, he had committed political treason regarding his own philosophy as expressed in "Eisenhower Republicanism."

The Republican ticket was completed by the selection of Congressman William E. Miller, the Republican National Chairman for Vice President. He balanced the ticket geographically with New York and Arizona. He also balanced the ticket religiously. Goldwater was of Jewish birth and Episcopalian in practice. Miller was a Roman Catholic. However, Miller was little known outside of Lockport, New York except to party professionals.

The television and news media were highly critical in their coverage of the Republican Convention. Some of the delegates threatened to cut T.V. cables. Bitterness was obvious throughout the convention. Old time party regulars were pushed aside in favor of Dean Burch and Denison Kitchel, who assumed positions as party leaders. Many in the nation sat watching the proceedings on T.V. and were amazed at the booing of Governor Rockefeller by the delegates. Rockefeller reminded the delegates that "this was still a free country" and he would speak. Goldwater roused the convention in his acceptance speech. His most famous statement was "Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice, moderation in pursuit of justice is no virtue."

The Democratic Convention was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey with everything planned in advance by President Johnson. The platform called for the creation of a "Great Society." Broad programs on the domestic scene were advocated in education, Medicare, civil rights, farm programs, conservation, urban improvement, a war on poverty, etc. The Ku Klux Klan, Communist Party and John Birch Society were denounced. It promised a continued commitment to freedom in Viet Nam. Lyndon B. Johnson was nominated for a term in his own right on his 60th birthday, and he, of course, hand-picked his running mate, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

There had been considerable speculation on Johnson's choice for running mate. Robert Kennedy would have liked the nomination, but it was common knowledge that there was no love lost between Johnson and Kennedy. Robert Kennedy had opposed the choice of Johnson for Vice President in 1960. The President eliminated Kennedy and several others when he announced he would not choose anyone from the cabinet. By convention time, the only speculation was would it be Senator Humphrey or Senator Eugene McCarthy, also of Minnesota.

There was again a plethora of third-party candidates. Eric Haas headed the Socialist Labor ticket with Henning Blomen. Haas was running for the fourth time. The Socialist Workers Party selected Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw, DeBerry being an albino Negro. (In 1972 he was a stand-in for Andrew Pulley on the ballots of Wisconsin, New York, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.) The Prohibition Party picked its 1960 Vice Presidential candidate to head its ticket, E. Harold Munn of Hillsdale College of Michigan, with Mark Shaw of Massachusetts as his running mate. The racist National States Rights Party selected John Kasper and Klan lawyer, J. B. Stoner, as its candidates. (Stoner was to gain later coverage as the lawyer for James Earl Ray, the assassin of Martin Luther King.) The Constitution Party selected Joseph B. Lightburn of Jane Lew, West Virginia and Theodore C. Billings of Denver, Colorado. Lightburn reversed the LBJ slogan by campaigning with "All the way with JBL." The Theocratic Party selected two of its bishops as its ticket. At the head was Homer Tomlinson of Queens, New York and William Rogers of Missouri in the second spot. The United Party ran Grant Von Tilborg and Harold L. Putnam. The Universal

Party selected Kirby J. Hensley and John O. Hopkins. The American Nazi Party ran its leader, George Lincoln Rockwell. Krajewski and Yezo for the Poor Man's Party.

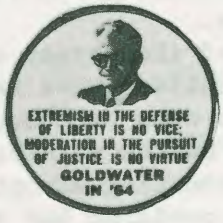
Several pseudo-parties were listed such as the National Tax Saver Party with D. X. B. Schwartz, the United Nations Party with Emil Matalik, America First Party with Lar Daly and the Peace Party with Pastor Mihran Ask. Fantasy parties got publicity with Dan Gurney of the Car and Driver Party and Wilbur Huckle and Marv Throneberry of the Metropolitan Party. Gurney was put forward by Car and Driver Magazine. Huckle and Throneberry were ball players with the Mets. Official Congressional and government publications only list the Socialist Labor, Socialist Workers, Prohibition, National States Rights, Constitution and Universal Parties as official parties.

Going into the 1964 campaign, Goldwater was in trouble right from the start. Senators Javits and Keating of New York, Case of New Jersey, and Kuchel of California refused to support the ticket. Governor Romney also refused to endorse the ticket. Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Senatorial candidate Robert Taft, Jr. of Ohio, and gubernatorial candidate Charles Percy of Illinois ran independent campaigns. Governor Rockefeller only gave nominal support. In New York, Rockefeller refused to allow the Republican electors to accept Conservative Party endorsement, thus depriving Goldwater of an additional line on the New York ballot. Many of the Republican or Goldwater headquarters were manned not by registered members of the Republican Party, but by members of the New York Conservative Party. The only major Republican figures who went on the campaign trail for the Goldwater-Miller ticket were Nixon and Scranton. Democratic Governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, dropped plans for an independent campaign and his supporters moved to Goldwater. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina changed to the Republican ranks.

Most of the newspapers that had traditionally been pro-Republican were endorsing Johnson. Goldwater's relation with the press went from bad to worse. Finally he used prepared speeches only as he felt he was being misinterpreted or misquoted. Ultimately he dispensed with formal press conferences. The Republican campaign slogan of "In Your Heart You Know He's Right" was parodied by Democrats with "Yes, Extreme Right" or "In Your Guts, You Know He's Nuts."

The Democrats attacked an utterance by Goldwater that Social Security should be voluntary. Then he blundered by attacking Medicare in Florida, which has the highest percentage of over 65 people of any state in the Union. Also, the Democrats widely distributed material attacking Goldwater because he was one of only six Republicans who voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In retrospect, Goldwater was anything but a racist. He objected to the Act solely on conservative constitutional grounds. Democratic propaganda pictured him as a segregationist nonetheless.

The Republicans countered with attaching the morality of the Johnson administration. They pointed at the scandal involving Johnson protege Bobby Baker and Walter Jenkins. The Fair Campaign Practices Committee said it was a vicious and bitter campaign.



Goldwater was accused of being trigger-happy and the Democrats said he would use nuclear weapons in Viet Nam plus involve us in a major land war in Asia. Johnson campaigned basically on the theme of prosperity, justice, and peace. Humphrey campaigned extensively and effectively in liberal sections of the country and his national reputation added to the ticket. Miller was used mainly in small towns and he used one basic speech. He was of no help to the ticket.

On November 3, the people went to the polls. The result was devastating. Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey received 43,129,484 popular votes and 486 electoral votes. They carried 44 states and the District of Columbia. The Goldwater-Miller ticket received only 27,178,188 popular votes and a meager 52 electoral votes. The only states that voted Republican were South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Goldwater's home state of Arizona. The Socialist Labor Party received 45,186 votes. The Socialist Workers garnered 32,705. The Prohibition vote fell to 23,267. The National States Rights Party got 6,953 while the Constitution Party had 5,060 votes and on the bottom was the Universal Party with 19 popular votes.

The results in 1964 were a shock to the Republicans. They lost 17 of 25 governor contests. The Democrats gained 37 seats in the House to control it, 295 to 140. The Senate was 67 to 33 Democratic. Goldwater almost lost his home state of Arizona. He won it by only a margin of 4,800 votes. It is an irony that Goldwater carried the banner of Lincoln's party on a platform that appealed only to the South. The only states, other than Arizona, that he carried were in the old Confederacy. Goldwater failed to carry a single state that had voted either for Lincoln or Theodore Roosevelt. Vermont had never in its history deserted the Republican Party, but it did so in 1964. Georgia had never voted Republican until 1964. Lyndon Johnson received 61.1% of the popular vote. Goldwater had 38.5%. This is the greatest popular vote landslide in history (including 1972). In 26 states, he received 60% to 86% of the vote. Goldwater received over 60% in only two states, Alabama and Mississippi.

What happened in 1964? The White back-lash Republican planners counted on wasn't there to any great extent. The press Goldwater received was almost totally bad . In many cases Goldwater was misunderstood. The Black vote totally deserted the Republicans. Goldwater's position on Social Security and Medicare lost the elderly voter. Those who were afraid of a deep involvement in Viet Nam thought Goldwater would pursue all-out war. Little did they know. The honeymoon was short-lived for President Johnson. We got deeper and deeper into Viet Nam. His domestic programs drowned in the bloody riots and violence of Los Angeles, Atlanta, Cleveland and other cities. Opposition to school bussing and open housing became widespread. The college campuses became strife-torn. The "Great Society" that Lyndon B. Johnson pictured as his lasting edifice died in the jungles of Southeast Asia and on the streets of Watts.

It would have been virtually impossible to beat Johnson in 1964, but the Republicans could have done much better if at the head of the ticket the people would have had an "echo" rather than a "choice." It was the wrong year for a "choice." There were in actuality not 43 million votes for Lyndon Johnson. Many of the votes in his column were votes against Goldwater.

Election experts consider any percentage of 60% or more of the popular vote a crushing landslide. It has happened only four times in our history. In 1920 Harding had 60.3% and he led us into a corrupt administration and ultimately his policies led to the Great Depression. In 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt received 60.8% and he felt his mandate should allow him to play with the Supreme Court and he tried to pack it. In 1964, Johnson felt he had a mandate. That mandate led to deeper involvement in Viet Nam. Again in 1972 President Nixon received 60.9%. Let's hope that we break the past effects of so-called mandates.

1964 thus represents the zenith of the career of Lyndon B. Johnson. 1964 also proved that a party can survive a landslide quite easily. The Republican Party was supposed to be dead after 1964, yet it came back and four years later captured the White House. Who would have believed on the morning of November 4, 1964 that in eight short years the Republicans would be counting almost 46 million votes in their column to 28 million for the Democrats. The pendulum had swung all the way back.

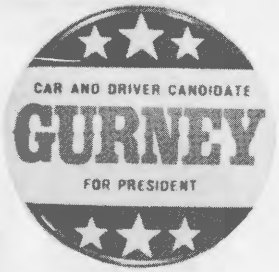
1964 SPLINTER GROUPS, MINOR & PSUEDO-MINOR PARTIES AND INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENTS (not on ballot).

FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Johnson & Humphrey)

NATIONAL TAX SAVERS PARTY
(D. X. B. Schwartz)

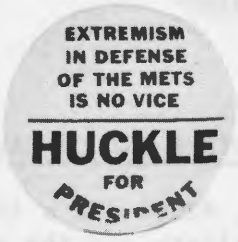
POOR MAN'S PARTY
(Krajewski & Yezo)

AMERICA FIRST PARTY
(Lar Daly)



CAR & DRIVER PARTY
(Dan Gurney)
6

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
(G. Lincoln Rockwell)



METROPOLITAN PARTY
(Huckle & Throneberry)

PEACE PARTY
(Pastor Mihran Ask)

THEOCRATIC PARTY
(Tomlinson & Rogers)
20

UNITED NATIONS PARTY
(Emil Matalik)

PEACE PARTY
(Herbert Hoover)
10

UNITED PARTY
(VanTilborg & Putnam)

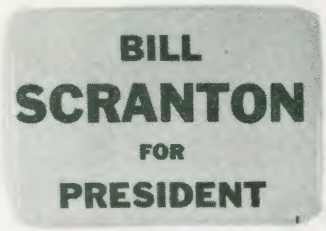
VEGETARIAN PARTY
(Gould and Wolfson)

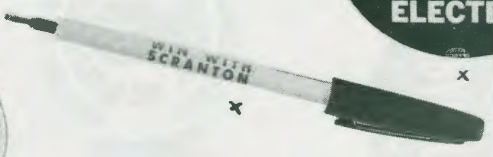
1964 ADDITIONAL MINOR PARTY BUTTONS.

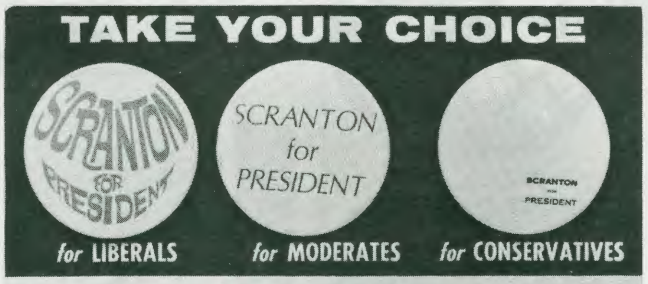
PARTIES AND CANDIDATES OF THE 1964 CAMPAIGN.

E. Allan Anderson, #2064 did a 1964 Parties on the Ballot survey by writing every state for ballots and the actual recorded vote. We have quoted the vote totals which he compiled, which are more accurate than the World Book or other sources usually quoted. He found that is amasing whom some people will vote for--the Beatles got five votes, John John Kennedy one, Jackie Kennedy two, and hundreds of movie stars, baseball stars, and prominent persons received votes, God even got one vote. Many states count votes only for those legally on the ballot and lump the balance--the write in votes--as others, and in many cases never furnish this information to outside sources. For this reason the vote of the minor parties is always understated and incomplete. Bishop Tomlinson, the Theocratic Party candidate for President, had withdrawn three days before the election and substituted Harold Stassen in his place. Yetta Bronstein listed as the Best Party candidate was actually a fictitous person, the brain child of a Madison Avenue advertising man. Literature and a small campaign were carried on for her. The Mad Party, a similar promotion of Mad Magazine, with Alfred E. Newman as 'candidate' was a popular promotion.....

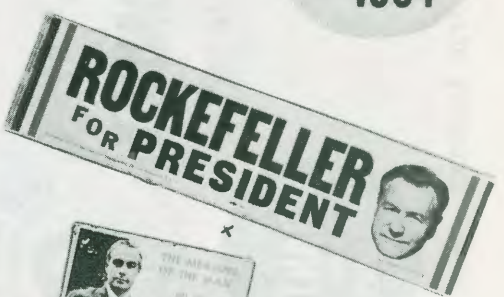
1964 HOPEFUL BUTTONS AND OTHER ITEMS, those with an 'X' are less than actual size.

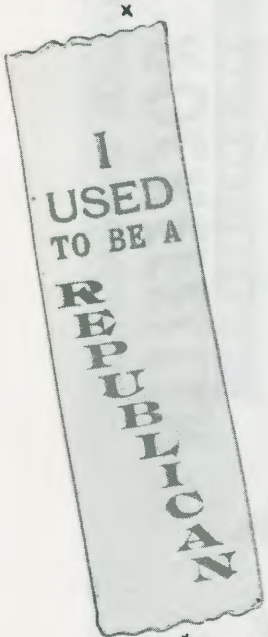


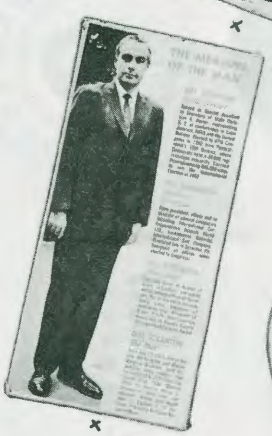


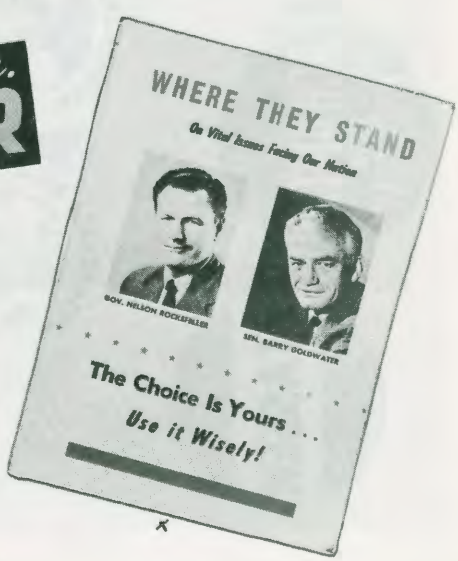


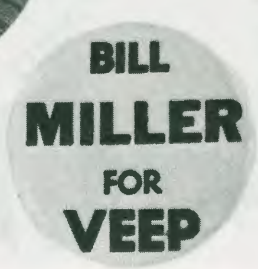
Everyone's A Winner!!
WEAR THE BUTTON YOU LIKE BEST
And if you really want to win in
November - - wear a big smile and
Vote for BILL SCRANTON
3 TO GO--
TO SAN FRANCISCO!

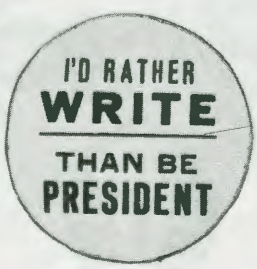








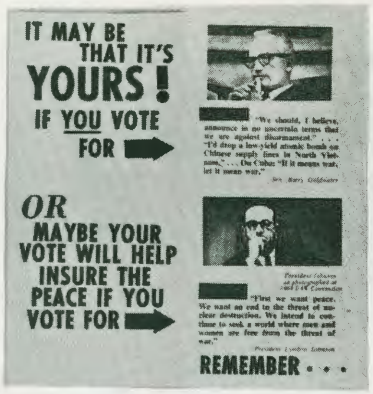


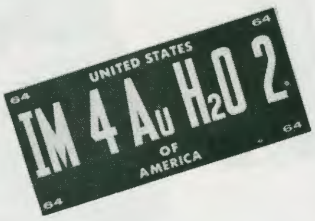


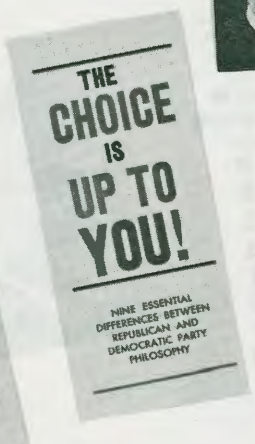
1964 HOPEFUL BUTTONS

shown actual size.

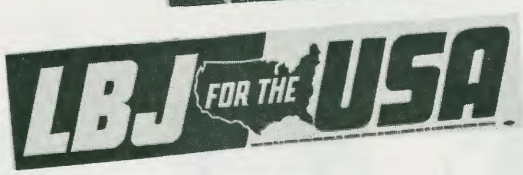
1964 PAPER AND CLOTH CAMPAIGN ITMES.

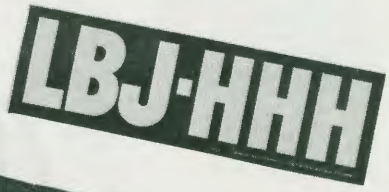


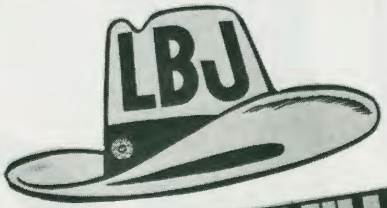


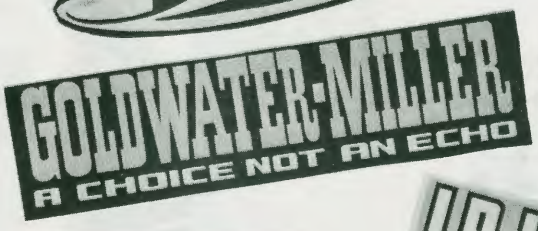


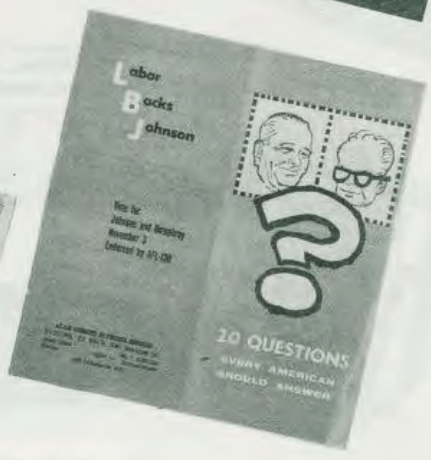
Let's Compare
FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY
"Spending cuts must come before tax cuts or we court inflation."
"We must and we shall set the tides running again in the cause of freedom."
BARRY M. GOLDWATER



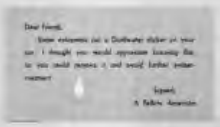


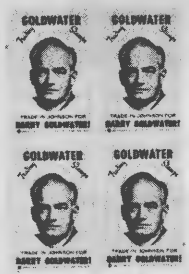


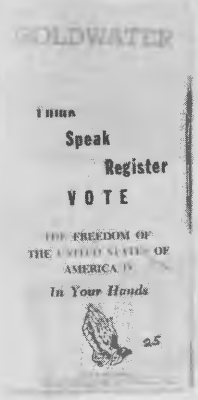


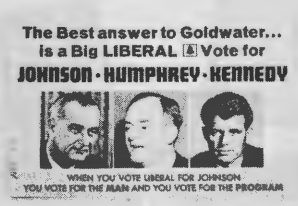


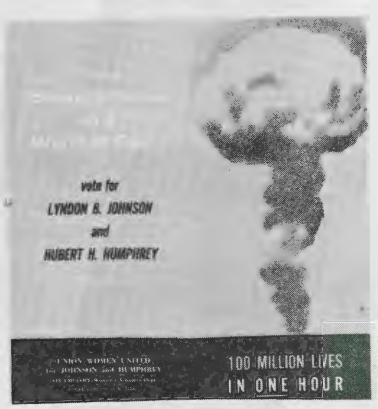
1964 CAMPAIGN PAPER AND CLOTH ITEMS.








The Best answer to Goldwater...
is a Big LIBERAL Vote for
JOHNSON · HUMPHREY · KENNEDY
WHEN YOU VOTE LIBERAL FOR JOHNSON
YOU VOTE FOR THE MAN AND YOU VOTE FOR THE PROGRAM



1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, (those marked with an 'x', are shown less than actual size.

ELECT JOHNSON AND HUMPHREY VOTE DEMOCRATIC
JOHNSON HUMPHREY
UNITED DEMOCRATS FOR JOHNSON
L.B.J.
JOHNSON HUMPHREY 1964
JOHNSON A WINNING TEAM KERNER
JOHNSON HUMPHREY
I'M FOR JOHNSON PRESIDENT
EDUCATORS FOR JOHNSON HUMPHREY
DC FOR LBJ
WITH JOHNSON
ALL THE WAY WITH LBJ JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT
LBJ IN '64
AFL-CIO COPE FOR LBJ & HHH
FOR PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT
JOHNSON HUMPHREY WASHINGTON D.C. JANUARY 20, 1965
JOHNSON
JOHNSON
JOHNSON AND HUMPHREY
LBJ FOR THE USA
RE-ELECT JOHNSON LBJ FOR PRESIDENT
LBJ FOR THE USA
JOHNSON LBJ FOR PRESIDENT
4 LBJ
LADIES for LYNDON
ALL THE WAY WITH LBJ
U.S.A. LIKES LBJ
JOHNSON For '64 HUMPHREY
JOHNSON 1964 HUMPHREY
DEMOCRATS ARE WE FOR JOHNSON & HUMPHREY
FOR PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
KEEP A FIRM GRIP ON THE REINS L.B.J.
WE WANT JOHNSON
LBJ HEART OF THE U.S.A.
IF I WERE 21 I WOULD VOTE FOR JOHNSON
LADIES FOR JOHNSON-HUMPHREY
INAUGURATION DAY WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY 20 1965 PENNSYLVANIA
JOHNSON LBJ FOR PRESIDENT
GOING UP with LYNDON
WELCOME LADYBIRD FLYING WHISTLESTOP
MY BRAND'S LBJ
VOTE DEMOCRATIC LBJ
Lady Bird FOR FIRST LADY
JOHNSON HUMPHREY

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, shown actual size.

RURAL AMERICANS
JOHNSON HUMPHREY
REPUBLICANS for LBJ
CITIZENS 4 JOHNSON
JOHNSON HUMPHREY
LBJ I AM 4 SEN. YOUNG
IF I WERE 21 I'D VOTE FOR L.B.J.
JOHNSON RE-ELECT KEATING
INAUGURATION DAY WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY 20th 1965 THE GREAT SOCIETY
BEAT BARRY JOIN CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY VICE PRESIDENT
JOHNSON For PRESIDENT
REPUBLICANS 4 JOHNSON
L.B.J.
PROSPERITY FOR ALL WITH JOHNSON
FOR THE LEADERSHIP WE NEED JOHNSON PRESIDENT
JOHNSON · HUMPHREY VOTE DEMOCRATIC
JOHNSON KENNEDY
JOHNSON HUMPHREY
JOHNSON · HUMPHREY VOTE DEMOCRATIC
FOR PRESIDENT LET'S BACK JOHNSON IN '64
JOHNSON AND HUMPHREY
CALIFORNIA PROFESSORS FOR JOHNSON HUMPHREY
CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON & HUMPHREY
BEST FOR YOU BEST IN VIEW JOHNSON
COLLEGE YOUNG DEMOCRATS FOR JOHNSON HUMPHREY "THE CHOICE IS CLEAR"
PROGRESS FOR ALL FORWARD WITH JOHNSON
SCIENTISTS JOHNSON HUMPHREY ENGINEERS
UNION WOMEN UNITED FOR LBJ & HHH

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, shown actual size.

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, shown actual size.

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, all 3" and over.

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, ALL 3" and over

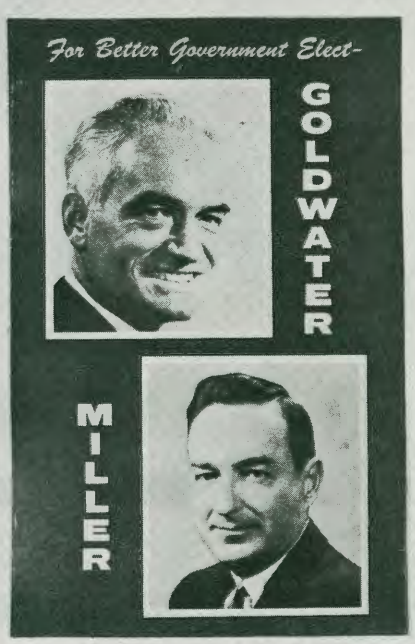
1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, all 3" and over.

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, shown actual size.

1964 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, (those marked with an 'x', are shown less than actual size.

1964 JEWELERY AND NOVELTY PINS.

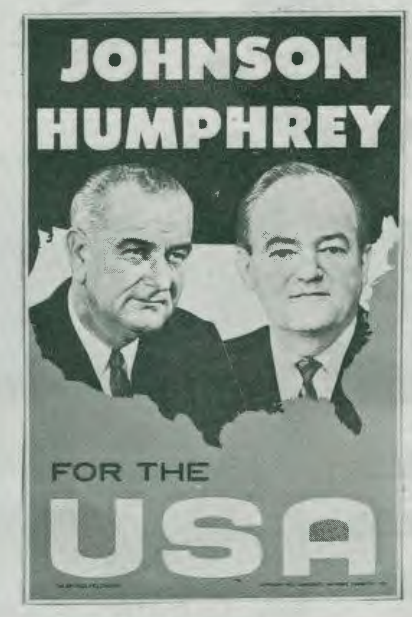
1964 POSTERS,

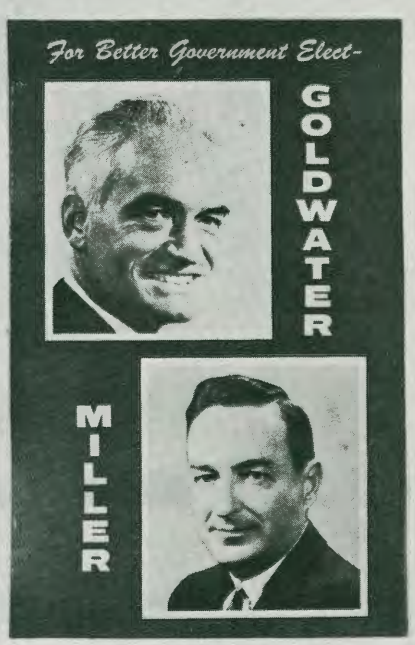


THREE DIMENSIONAL ITEMS FROM THE 1964 CAMPAIGN.

1964 JEWELERY AND NOVELTY PINS.

1964 POSTERS,

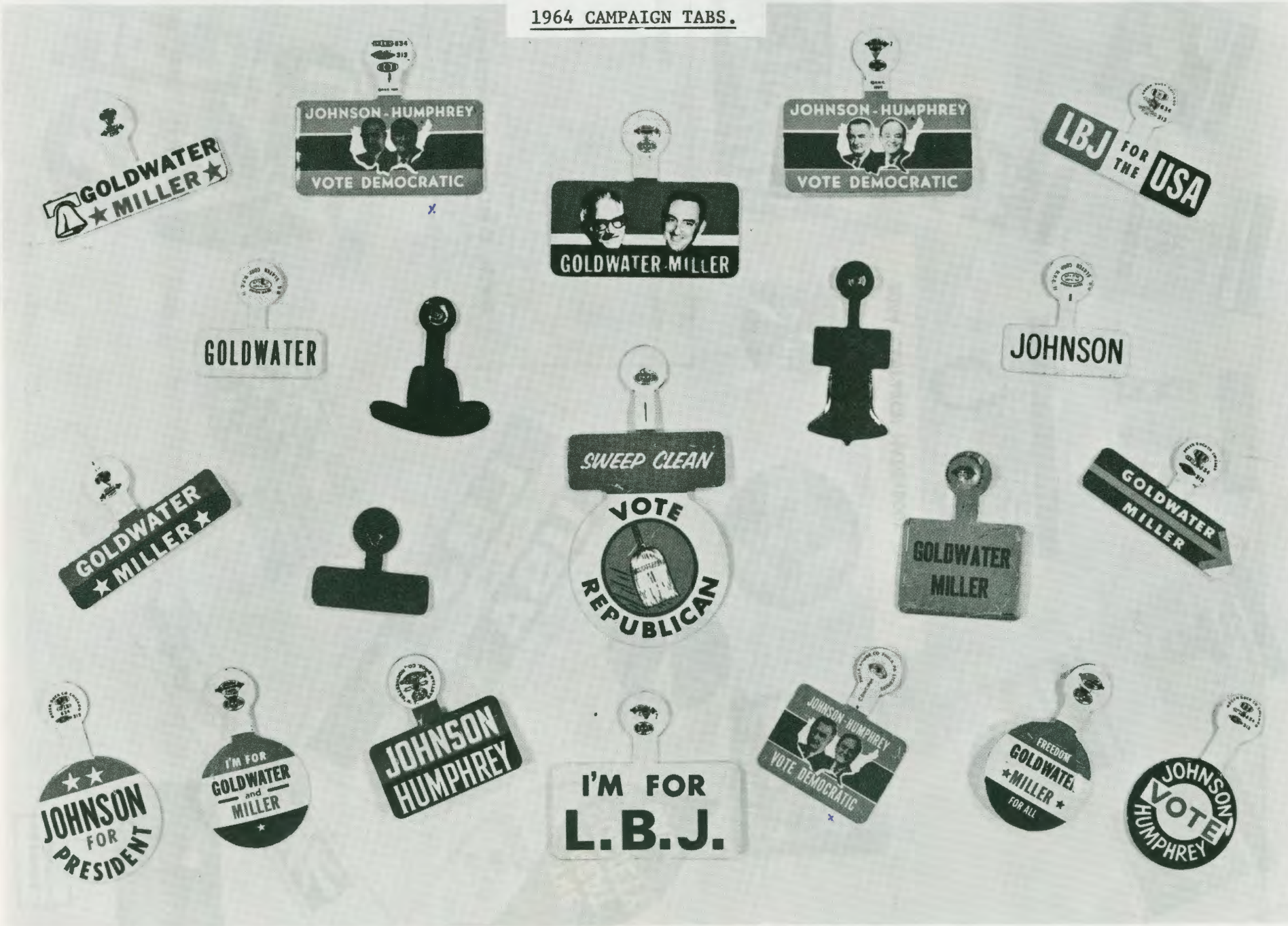




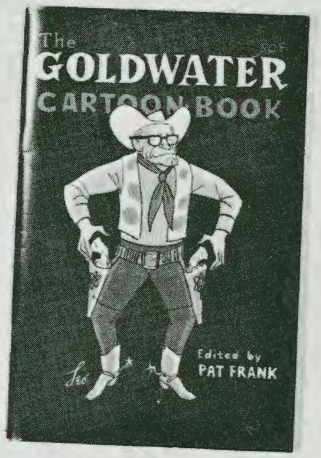
1964 CAMPAIGN ITEMS OF PLASTIC.

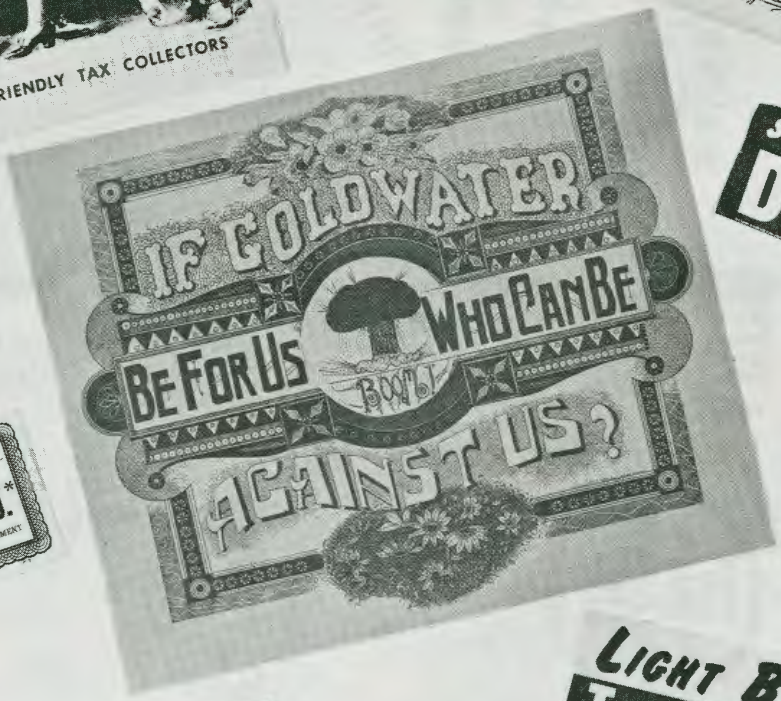
1964 CAMPAIGN MATCHBOOK COVERS.

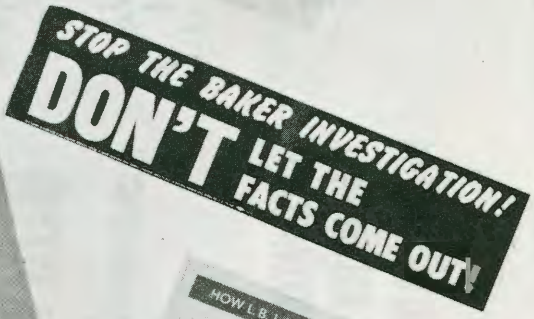
1964 CAMPAIGN TABS.

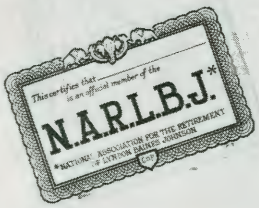


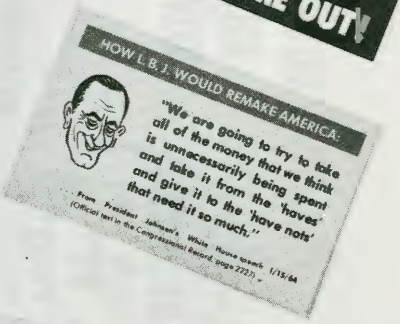
DEROGATORY AND ANTI POSTERS AND OTHER MATERIAL FROM THE 1964 CAMPAIGN.

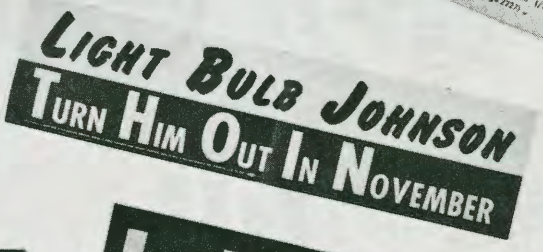


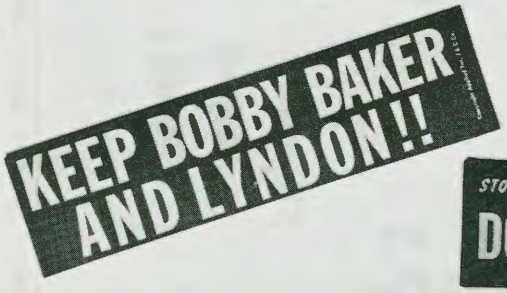


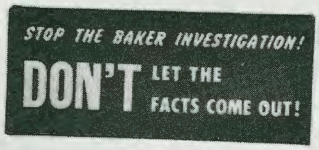


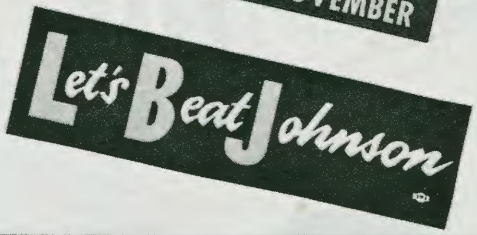



HOW L.B.J. WOULD REMAKE AMERICA:
"We are going to try to take all of the money that we think is unnecessarily being spent and take it from the 'haves' and give it to the 'have nots' that need it so much."









MINATURE LICENSE PLATES

1964 DEROGATORY BUTTONS, those shown with an 'X' are less than actual size.

LYNDON
BAKER
JENKINS
THINK!
MILLER
COULD BE PRES.
IN YOUR HEART YOU KNOW HE'S NUTS
TURN OUT
Light Bulb Johnson!
Lyndon
Baker
Jenkins
PART OF THE WAY WITH LBJ
LET'S BURY GOLDWATER IN NOVEMBER
L.B.J. WILL BE HOME ON THE RANGE WHEN GOLDWATER GETS DONE
GO WITH GOLDWATER
BAN THE BOMB AND BARRY
BYE-BYE
Barry
LBJ's FOR LBJ!
For President L. B. JOHNSON For Vice President "BOBBY" BAKER '64
LET'S LIGHT UP THE WHITE HOUSE —AND CLEAN OUT THE BIRD HOUSE
LBJ "LIGHT BULB" JOHNSON TURN HIM OUT IN NOVEMBER
$C_5H_4N_4O_3$ ON AuH_2O
BURY
GOLDWATER
NO GENERAL STRANGEWATER FOR AMERICA
IN YOUR GUTS YOU KNOW HE'S NUTS
GOLDWATER in64 COLD-WATER in65 BREAD&WATER in66
GOLDWATER in64 BACK TO THE PUSHCART in65
GOLDWATER 1864
ALL THE WAY WITH LBJ BUT DON'T GO NEAR THE YMCA
GOLDWATER IN '64 HOTWATER IN '65 BREAD'NWATER IN '66
BARRY IS THE LIVING END

THE 1964 MINOR PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

Researched in 1965 by Alan Anderson, #2064, and Chick Harris, #139

This Minor Candidate research was prepared to help you decide what items you wish to include in your collection. Again, in 1964, many of the buttons were not issued officially by the party--some were by individuals interested in the cause and others to have a representative item from the party available, and some undoubtedly with a profit motive. If you wish a narrow interpretation of minor party, you will include only the few parties on a State ballot. Another interpretation--is it a bona-fide party, chartered under a State law, or you may wish to include any candidate who received "write-in" votes. The BEST and the MAD PARTIES have not been included as both promoted fictitious persons. Yetta Bronstein of the BEST PARTY, with party literature, etc., was the brain child of an advertising man. Alfred E. Newman, the WHAT ME WORRY kid was the MAD PARTY'S (Mad Magazine) promotion.

AMERICA FIRST PARTY, Lar Daly was back again campaigning in an Uncle Sam suit. He is colorful, bombastic, and in 1960 appeared on the Jack Parr show for 23 minutes, talking for equal time legislation. Advocates "America First."

AMERICAN PARTY, which claims to be the only true "Constitutional and American" Party, had Louis E. Jaeckel as its Presidential candidate. Their platform is "Let the Redeemed of the Lord Say So With Their Votes," and "The Government Shall Be Upon His Shoulders." Comprised of 169 patriotic, fraternal, and religious organizations in every State--and dedicated to the preservation of Constitutional Government and for the preservation of the American Way of Life as espoused by Freedom Foundation.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, a small avid group of radicals. Playing on racial and religious prejudices (anti-Negro and anti-Semetic) and patterned after the German Nazi Party. George Lincoln Rockwell is the leader and the Presidential Candidate. He has written a book entitled, "This Time the World," patterned after "Mein Kampf."

CAR AND DRIVER PARTY was the commercial effort of Car and Driver Magazine. They sold buttons & bumper stickers and ran editorials saying that no party was paying proper attention to the motoring public. They endorsed a leading race car driver, Daniel Gurney, for President. Just before the election they asked the voters to go for either Johnson or Goldwater because they felt that neither man could mess up Washington beyond Dan Gurney's ability to repair in 1968. Write-in votes were received in several states.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY (of New York), organized in 1962 to oppose Rockefeller in the race for Governor, they fielded candidates in various local elections. They are an ultra-conservative group who strongly backed the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

CONSTITUTION PARTY which has fielded candidates since 1948, and had usually been strongest in Texas, this time picked up additional States Rights and Greenback support. Joseph B. Lightburn of Jane Lew, W. V. and Theodore C. Billings of Denver, Colo. were the candidates. "Let a Lightburn in the Whitehouse" was a slogan--they advocated the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, abolishing the U. S. Army and maintaining State militias instead, limiting immigration to the U. S., returning to a Constitutional States Rights approach to Government.

FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY was the Negro group of Mississippi Democrats who were at the Democratic Convention attempting to be seated as the official delegation from Mississippi. They backed LBJ all the way.

LIBERAL PARTY, concentrated in New York City, they are the ultra-liberals and have usually backed the Democratic nominees, since the days of FDR.

METROPOLITAN PARTY was begun by followers of the New York Mets and used the baseball as its party emblem. Advocated more leisure time and a shorter work week--backing Wilbur Huckle, a minor league ballplayer, who was too young to qualify for the office of President and countered with "Huckle and Throneberry in 1980."

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY advocates return to States Rights government and holds very radical views on the Negro and Jew. John Kasper and J. B. Stoner were the nominees who carried their party's views into much of the country including the North.

NATIONAL TAX SAVERS PARTY, whose chief advocate is D. X. B. Schwartz, an accountant, who campaigned in a Santa Claus suit and used the slogan "Reduce Taxes." His platform for helping the "little man" was: a compulsory perpetual monthly referendum by electronic computers before any President signs a bill into law; new income tax deduction for normal food, rent and taxes; a Secretary of Taxation for the common people in the President's cabinet.

REISSUED BY THE APIC AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SPRING 1973 KEYNOTER.

PEACE PARTY founded by Pastor Mihran Ask of Gilroy, California, used the slogan "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Man." Pastor Ask originally hoped to be nominated by the Republicans in San Francisco, and when he was passed over decided to form the Peace Party. Claiming to be Devinely Inspired, he foretold the end of the world, were he not elected or called on by the President-Elect for Divine Guidance. His platform, in part, called for: prevention of World War III without war and weapons; a job for every unemployed; 50% tax reduction; the right to work; and restoration of the Biblical Right of man as head of the home.

POOR MAN'S PARTY, whose founder and candidate, Henry Krajewski, chose Anna Marie Yezo for Veep. Advocated elimination of farm subsidies; outlawing the K.K.K., Communist, Nazi, and Progressive Parties; abolition of the Electoral College; offer Golden Age opportunities; eliminate foreign aid to neutral and Communist alligned countries. The "No Piggy Deals in Washington" will be remembered from the '52 campaign, when he was a "Pig Farmer" for President, also ran in 1956 and 1960 as American Third or Poor Man's Party.

PROHIBITION PARTY, dating back to the election of 1872, nominated E. Harold Munn for the Presidency and Mark R. Shaw as his running mate. The ticket appeared on nine State ballots and polled 23,249 votes. The Prohibition platform covers a wide variety of subjects, but believes that most of the Countries' and World problems would be solved with the elimination of the liquor traffic.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY nominated, for the fourth time, Eric Hass for President and Henning A. Blomen for Vice President. The Arm and Hammer is the party emblem and they advocate the abolishment of the Capitalist System, to be replaced by Industrial Constituencies elected "where one works." Previous V.P. candidates were Stephen Emery in 1956, and in both 1956 and 1960, Georgia Cozzini.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY follows the dissident Communist line of the late Leon Trotsky. It is a firm supporter of the Fair Play for Cuba Movement, and calls for the withdrawal of troops from all foreign soil; recognition of Red China and Castro Cuba; and here at home for a 30 hour week, slum clearance and the recognition of the Negro's political and economic equality. Fielding candidates since 1948, this year's were: Clifton DeBerry, the first Negro to be named and appear on an official State ballot, with Edward Shaw for V.P.

THEOCRATIC PARTY nominated Bishops Homer Tomlinson and W. R. Rogers as their standard bearers. These "Mighty Men of God" were dedicated to "Government Under God" and made an active campaign. Their twelve point platform called for: Union of Church and State; Restoration of Constitution; End Taxes; Begin 10% Tithe; Establish 1964 U. S. Wages in all Countries; Free Enterprise; End Wars, Crime, Civil Strife; End Divorce, Gambling and Liquor; Equality of Nations and Races; End Roman Law, set 1964 Codes; Bible Reading and Prayer in Schools; and New Revelations in Government and Peace.

UNITED PARTY candidates were Grant Van Tilborg and Harold L. Putnam. The platform called for complete expulsion of all groups which tend to break up the "united" effect of the States. More than 100 organizations were listed as undesirable and included such names as: Communist Party, K.K.K., John Birch Society, N.A.A.C.P., AFL-CIO, Socialistic Parties.

UNITED NATIONS PARTY, espoused by Emil Matalik, a Wisconsin farmer and bachelor. He felt that the U. N. was the only hope for World Peace. He attempted to donate 20 acres of his farm to the U. N. and advocated others doing the same. Advocated all religions disbanding, limit couples to two children through castration, move all population to the country and limit each person to 2-1/2 acres of land; move the U. N. to his farm with him in charge.

UNIVERSAL PARTY met in Convention and nominated the Reverend Kirby James Hensley for President and John O. Hopkins for Veep. A church-backed group, the platform called for: A general revision of the election system and elimination of electoral college; more participation of women in government; Congress only regulate, control and issue money; reduce taxes; a World Congress; work for all; encourage small farmers and small business; conserve our natural resources; spiritual training a part of school system and that Old Age and Unemployment benefits be continued and increased, plus a medical assistance program.

VEGETARIAN PARTY candidates were Symon Gould for President and Abram Wolfson for Veep. The platform covered a wide range of subjects with special emphasis on preservation of our natural resources and stiff penalties for manipulation and certain processing of food; and advocated a sensible vegetarian diet for a longer, healthier and happier life.

REISSUED BY THE APIC AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SPRING 1973 KEYNOTER.

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

Q. I realize that due to the deaths of Warren G. Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, the oath of office as President could not be taken by Calvin Coolidge Harry S. Truman and Lyndon Johnson on the east portico of the Capitol, where Richard M. Nixon was recently sworn in. Was this the site used for all the other Inaugurals in the Twentieth Century?

A. Upon the death of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt rushed to Buffalo and was sworn in as President on September 14, 1901 at the Ansley Wilcox residence. William Howard Taft was sworn in March 4, 1909 in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, as the ceremonies that had been planned for the east portico had to be canceled due to a storm. On January 20, 1945, Franklin D. Roosevelt took his oath of office for his fourth term on the south portico of the White House, as it was zero weather and snow had fallen during the night. January 20, 1957 being a Sunday, Dwight D. Eisenhower took the oath of office for his second term in a private ceremony in the White House. On the next day, January 21, 1957, he repeated the oath at ceremonies on the east portico of the White House. All the others were sworn in where Richard M. Nixon recently took the oath.

Q. According to our local paper, the late Harry S. Truman was 88 years old at the time of his death. Did any of our other Presidents live that long, and was President Truman's father also endowed with longevity?

A. John Adams surpassed all other Presidents in longevity. He lived 90 years and 247 days; followed closely by Herbert Hoover at 90 years and 71 days. Harry Truman is third with 88 years and 232 days. President Truman's father died when he was but 62 years and 333 days. However, his mother, Martha Ellen Young Truman, lived to be 94 years and 243 days.

Q. In the booklet issued with the last KEYNOTER, THE NATION'S CHOICE, on page 13, is pictured a Davis-Bryan jugate. I have a price guide that lists that item as questionable"?

A. The 7/8" black and white celluloid jugate of Davis and Bryan has been known as a legitimate item for years. It was listed in the original 1963 APIC Davis project as D-4 and in the revised 1970 project as JWD-16. It is very elusive and desirable, and the questionable notation is misleading and incorrect.

Q. How many Republicans have been elected to a second term as President?

A. There have been five Republicans elected to a second term, namely: Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Eisenhower and now Nixon. Of these, only Grant and Eisenhower have served a full two terms in office.

Q. While attending Syracuse University during the 1964 campaign, a very fine collection was on display in the University Library. Was it yours or do you know who it belonged to?

A. The exhibit that you saw in the old Library was a portion of the collection of the late Carl E. Dorr, APIC #75. He donated his collection to the university and a portion of his collection was on display in 1972 in the new Bird Library of Syracuse University. My collection was in the new Everson Museum, downtown.

Q. I recently obtained a 1" celluloid blue button with a black photo and the words Good League Government-Taylor. Was this a 1904 National Party item of George S. Taylor's bid for the Presidency or for his race for state office (Lt. Gov.?) in California at the close of the 19th or start of the 20th Century?

A. Neither one. The button was for Edward R. Taylor, who ran for Mayor of San Francisco in 1907. See my column on page 4 of the Spring 1971 issue of the KEYNOTER.

B R U M M A G E M*

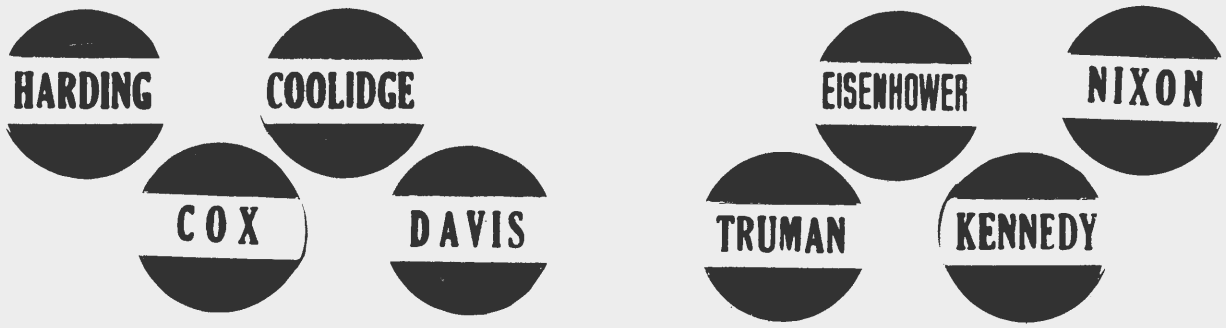
by Sam Pressman, 2000 Lee Road., Cleveland, OH. 44118.

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

We are glad to report that there has not been much new activity in the field of Brummagem. The eight 7/8" celluloid pinbacks pictured below are the latest to come to our attention. The colors are red at top, white in the center with blue lettering, and blue in the lower third. They are well constructed but bear no identifying marks as to manufacturer.

Members have been receiving offers of some rather rare pins and in quantities. Among those offered were the 1 3/4" LET'S GO AL AND JOE Smith-Robinson jugate, the ALBANY CLUB Coolidge-Dawes Jugate, 1". (Many of these reissues are in litho, rather than the celluloid as originally issued, don't-cha know.) It seems newer members are being deluged with lists, which is great, but the material being offered in many cases is either fake or of poor quality. All we can say is, buy in limited amount and if the items are not as represented, return and ask for a refund.

(Brummagem featured in this issue through the courtesy of Martin Anderson, #74; David Freint, #1365 and Geary Vlk, #456; your help appreciated).



Any new members who have not received the four pages (eight sides) of BRUMMAGEM, the fakes issued in 1972, please send a self addressed, envelope with 16¢ postage to APIC MAILINGS, 6319 Tholozan, St. Louis, Missouri. 63109.....

PRESIDENTIAL DEATHS

by Warren G. Lee, #453

Due to the death of two of our former Presidents, Truman and Johnson, in such a short span of time, I researched some facts on this rather morbid but very interesting subject.

This was the shortest time span between Presidential deaths except in 1826 when both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, the 4th of July. The longest span between Presidential deaths was about 26-1/2 years, from December 14, 1799, when our first President, George Washington died, to the deaths of Adams and Jefferson in 1826; the next longest was the 22 years between the deaths of Calvin Coolidge on January 5, 1933 and the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, 1945. Also, there were no Presidents who have died in May and none died in the decade of the 1950's -- this had not happened since the 1820 decade.

There have been four previous times when there were no former living Presidents -- the first was for approximately one year and three months upon the death of Washington in 1799 during the John Adams administration; the next was for one year and eight months upon the death of Andrew Johnson in 1875 during the second Grant administration; Cleveland's death in 1908 left no former living President for nine months during Teddy Roosevelt's administration; and Calvin Coolidge's death in 1933 during the Hoover administration made the void one year and two months -- This will be the longest, just two days short of four years.

During Lincoln's first term of office, there were five -- the most living former Presidents; the death of John Tyler on July 18, 1862 reduced this to four. Besides Tyler, there were Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. On two other occasions there have been four living former Presidents.

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS

by Stephen V. Russell, #1723.

Abraham Lincoln (1865)
James Abram Garfield (1881)
William McKinley (1901)
John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1963)

(Steve Russell, (left) and student, Mike Beech, before Martyred Presidents Display)

The assassination of a country's Chief Executive, especially in a democratic society, is a terrible part of a nation's history. The United States is no stranger to the assassin's work. Each of the assassinations of American Presidents were followed by periods of turmoil and unrest. Abraham Lincoln's death was followed by perhaps the most atrocious period in American history - the "Reconstruction Era" (1865-77). It took the assassination of James Garfield to finally begin the needed Civil Service reform needed in the country. William McKinley's death ushered into the White House the volcanic Teddy Roosevelt who, like a kind of "John the Baptist," ignited the Progressive movement on a national level. John Kennedy's tragic death saw the rest of the 1960's marked with more assassinations, riots, unrest at home and an unpopular Asian war.

The first martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, was also the first Republican Chief Executive and the first bearded President. President Lincoln, by the Schlesinger experts, has been given the title of the greatest President of the United States. John Hay, diplomat, said that Lincoln was the "greatest character since Christ." And for millions of his countrymen, during his lifetime and now, the sixteenth President was, and remains, an American messiah, murdered on Good Friday, a martyr to assaulted truth. Thomas A. Bailey, Byrne Professor of American History at Stanford University, said of Lincoln: "This man of sorrows and velvet steel was undeniably a great man. He was great in spirit, in humility, in humanity, in magnanimity, in patience, in Christlike charity, in capacity for growth, in political instincts, in holding together a discordant political following, in interpreting and leading public opinion, and in seizing with bulldog grip the essential ideal of preserving the Union."

President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. The President had had a busy day and that evening he went to Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. to watch a play entitled "Our American Cousin." Lincoln had seen it before, but did not seem bored by seeing it again. At half past nine, a dark-haired man with a black mustache and black felt hat entered the rear of the theater. He was a familiar figure at the stage door - John Wilkes Booth, renowned actor. Booth was a tense, restless and

excitable person. What he wanted most from life was fame. He wanted to be known, he wanted to be liked, he wanted to be admired. He searched for love, restlessly moving from one woman to the other, never finding peace. He wanted his name to be known a thousand years afterward.

In the twenty-four hour period before the assassination, Booth had attended to every detail of his deed. He engaged a horse at a livery stable, he bored a hole in the door of the Presidential box so he could observe Lincoln from the outside, and he had a final meeting with his fellow conspirators, who were to kill the Vice President and Secretary of State.

Outside the Presidential box, John Parker, the President's guard, had become bored, left his place, and was stilling his thirst in a nearby drinking spot, leaving the President without guard. Noiselessly, Booth opened the Presidential box door, and a sharp sound was heard - the pistol was fired. Booth leaped onto the stage some eleven feet below. As he jumped, his spur caught in the flag of the Treasury Guard, throwing him hard on his leg. Booth mounted a horse and got away. Dr. Charles Leale rushed to the President's aid. He saw that the wound was mortal. The bullet of the derringer had hit Lincoln at the back of his head. The course of the bullet was obliquely forward toward the right eye, crossing the brain in an oblique manner and lodging a few inches behind that eye. During the evening of April 14 the President struggled with death in a little room across the street from the theater. By early morning all was over. At 7:22 A.M. he breathed his last. And a voice called out: "Now he belongs to the ages!" - Sec. of War, Edwin Stanton.

Booth was eventually found and burned out of a barn and shot. Four other conspirators were hung, including a woman, Mary Surratt. A number of provocative questions still have not been answered concerning the Lincoln assassination. Why did Secretary of War Stanton refuse to allow the guard Lincoln requested go with him to Ford's Theater? Stanton said the guard had to work for him that evening, but Stanton let him go home early. Why did Secretary of War Stanton tell General Grant not to go with Lincoln to the theater that evening? Why was Lincoln's guard not punished for leaving the President unguarded? The guard had a previous record of incompetence, and after the assassination he continued to be employed by the government. Stanton ordered all roads closed out of Washington except one - that was the one that Booth took. What did the conspirators mean when they said that some 35 to 50 others were involved with the assassination? Why did Secretary of War Stanton hold Booth's diary for two years? When it was finally released, why were seventeen pages torn out of it? Why wasn't Booth taken alive so he could tell his story?

Many of the individuals involved in the assassination had terrible experiences. Stanton was appointed to the Supreme Court he coveted, but found himself dying the next day. Lincoln's wife eventually was declared insane. Robert Todd Lincoln, the President's eldest son, witnessed the assassinations of both Presidents Garfield and McKinley. The major who accompanied Lincoln that night, as a guest, to Ford's Theater would eventually shoot his wife and be declared insane also. Much like the assassination of President Kennedy, President Lincoln's assassination still has a lot of unanswered questions.

The second martyred President was James Abram Garfield, Republican of Ohio. He was the last of America's log cabin Presidents and the first left-handed Chief Executive. Garfield is a perfect example of the rule that the American voter has preferred candidates of seeming straightforwardness and homely virtue than men of eloquence and elegance. Garfield participated in the Civil War, and was a Congressman from Ohio when he was nominated for the Presidency in 1880 as a dark horse candidate.

On July 2, 1881, while in the Washington train station, a lawyer and disappointed office seeker named Charles J. Guiteau approached the President from behind and fired two shots from a pistol. The assassin, Guiteau, was a dark-complexioned man with wide-set eyes, square jaw and chin, sunken cheeks, dark brown hair, thin mustache, and full beard. He looked old for his thirty-nine years. He was quick and nervous. He

had been a failure at everything he attempted, and he only wounded Garfield, with one bullet grazing Garfield's arm and the other lodging in his back.

Guiteau was arrested immediately, and the first physicians arrived within minutes. Sweating profusely, the President lay on his side, with his shirt unbuttoned and tie removed. Guiteau's bullet had entered Garfield's back about three and one-half inches to the right of the spine. It had fractured the Chief Executive's eleventh and twelfth ribs, creased a large artery, and finally lodged behind the pancreas. A temporary sac had formed at the point where the artery was damaged, allowing blood to circulate and keeping the President alive. Garfield lay in the White House for two months while doctors weakened his condition by their futile and unsanitary attempts to locate and remove the bullet. The doctors poked and probed in the patient's body to find the bullet, their unsterile instruments spreading infection throughout their patient's body, weakening him and causing his death. Garfield should have been up and around the whole time, regaining his strength. The bullet had lodged in his back muscles and his body had manufactured a protective cyst around it, rendering it harmless.

The assassin, Guiteau, went to the gallows on June 30, 1882. As the attendant placed the noose around his neck, he shouted "Glory! Glory! Glory!" through the black cap placed over his head by the deputy warden. Instantly the spring was touched, the trap fell and Guiteau swung in the air.

The experts routinely refrain from ranking Garfield as a good or poor President because of his partial term, but the weaknesses of this amiable man were such that he had his feet firmly planted on the road to failure, when Charles Guiteau's bullet ended his spectacular log cabin to White House career.

William McKinley, the third martyred President within a space of thirty-six years, was the last Civil War veteran to become President. A gentle, dignified man of great kindness and sincerity, he was one of the few who frankly sought the Presidency and finally achieved his goal. The man behind Bill McKinley was Mark Hanna. "I love McKinley!" declared Republican party leader Marcus A. Hanna. "He is the best man I ever knew." Grooming him for President - he advertised McKinley as the "advance agent of prosperity." McKinley was elected in 1896 and again in 1900.

On September 6, 1901, during a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, President William McKinley was shot by a vacant-eyed, twenty-eight-year-old anarchist named Leon Czolgosz. Having a revolver concealed in a handkerchief, he took his place in the reception line filing past the President. As he came face to face with McKinley, he fired twice through the handkerchief. One bullet struck McKinley in the breastbone; the other ripped through his abdomen. The assassin was a nondescript, antisocial outcast; Czolgosz was the complete opposite of the public idol, McKinley, who had stood but a few feet in front of him. "I didn't believe one man should have so much service," the assassin said later, "and another man should have none."

The President was rushed to an emergency hospital on the exposition grounds, but the second bullet, which had ripped the stomach walls, was never located by the doctors. The lighting in the operating room was inadequate, and the wound was sewn up, without proper drainage. Within a few days, although he rallied, a gangrenous infection set in. The President died on September 14, 1901. The attending physician announced the tragic news to the nation: "The President is dead." His last words to his wife were, "Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee."

McKinley probably would have lived had he been given proper attention. Buffalo's most famous surgeon, Dr. Roswell Park, who was performing a cancer operation in nearby Niagara Falls, did not arrive at the dimly lit, makeshift Exposition hospital until the surgery was ending. There is evidence that the attending physician, Dr. Matthew Mann, had never operated on a gunshot wound. The exploration was ended too soon, and much damage beyond the stomach was missed. Dr. Park felt that the operation was decided upon in undue haste, and if the surgeons had utilized complete drainage, perhaps McKinley would have survived.

Czolgosz was electrocuted forty-five days after McKinley's death. Mixed with

the sorrow of the people was a wave of humiliation that such a terrible record of assassination could exist in America. Silent crowds watched the coffin pass through the streets of Buffalo, of Washington, and of Canton, Ohio. The more perceptive mourners may have realized that the casket contained not only the body of an assassinated President, but the remains of an era as well. For the amiable McKinley was a man of the nineteenth century and not of the turbulent new Twentieth Century of which he saw so little.

It was a cold, cloudy day in November of 1963. The President of the United States had taken a trip into the state of Texas. The Chief Executive had been warned of the climate in the Lone Star State. "Nut country" the President had called it, but he went anyway. He did not fear the weather, but instead challenged the wind itself, and although the people admired that in him, they did not see why he had felt compelled to challenge the Dallas winds. Dallas, Texas was a white collar city; it had neither a traditional aristocracy nor a strong labor movement to diversify its opinions or temper its certitudes. In some years more people were murdered than in England. The city's atmosphere was bound to affect people who were already weak, suggestible and themselves filled with chaos and hate.

On the afternoon of Friday, November 22, 1963 - John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was dead. Shot in a limousine on the streets of Dallas by the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, John Kennedy became America's fourth President to meet death by a killer's bullet. This event in American history is the blackest and most tragic in this century. Kennedy died in a way that he would have settled for, in the line of duty, and with his friends and enemies all around, supporting him and shooting at him. Grief settled over all the world - not just the United States. Bells rang in London, dirges were played on Russian radios, and Charles de Gaulle was stunned that his people were weeping as though he were a Frenchman, a member of their own family. Americans were numb, disbelieving, and angry.

Kennedy's education for power had begun forty-six years before. Born in the first World War in a suburb of Boston; schooled at New England's finest halls; he had, as a Harvard Junior, visited England and watched with his father, the Ambassador, the decay of English power as Munich approached; then tasted war himself in the Pacific; peace had brought him back to Boston politics - to the United States Congress in '46; to the United States Senate in '52; peace had graced him with a new bride; led him to an examination of history and heroes in a prize-winning book; spectacular re-election to the Senate urged him on to the Presidency. In 1960 the American people had chosen the youngest man ever to be elected President. With John Kennedy, they had broken a barrier of long political standing...for the first time, this nation's Chief Executive was a Roman Catholic. First President born in this century, John Kennedy was the first of the new generation to come to great political power. A thinker of new ideas, intelligent, brilliant, handsome, glamorous, witty, elegant, stylish, brave, purposeful, and a catalyst in his "New Frontier" administration, John Kennedy began his administration on a cold, sunny, snow-covered day in Washington, D.C. with great optimism. That optimism and hope was ended on November 22, 1963. Adlai Stevenson summed up the thoughts of the American people when he said: "President Kennedy was so contemporary a man, so involved in our world, so immersed in our times, so responsive to its challenge, that he seemed the very symbol of the vitality and the exuburance of life itself. Now he's gone - many still mourn him - tomorrow and tomorrow we shall miss him. And so we shall never know how different the world might have been had fate permitted his blazing talents to live and labor - long on man's unfinished agenda for peace and progress for all."

APICommentary · by Don Coney · 66 Golf Street · Newington, Conn. 06111

1972 proved a banner year for APIC'ers! We can't remember so many displays, talks and write-ups being reported, and these are GOOD -- they're rewarding for the APIC'er and they indicate to the public what APIC is all about. This publicity is most helpful in dispelling the widely-held theory by the general public that we gather pins to put on beanies.

The Gulf Oilmanac accorded Jim Hartman (#2403) a two-page illustrated spread in their October issue...Lee Evans (#988) and part of his collection come to us in living color through the pages of the Atlanta Journal...Past President Gene McGreevy (#137) hit the journalistic jackpot by garnering the color cover and additional inside pages of the Davenport Times-Democrat.

Herb Loomis (#1352) has been busy. Last fall, Herb spoke to ten different groups, helped get out the vote and had displays in two banks and a historical society...Ed Jensen (#905) was also active, having two displays in the Chicago area simultaneously...Connecticut APIC's President, Ed Gumprecht (#215) received the International Relations Award for the Cheshire Lions Club, the only such award bestowed in the 56 clubs in the district...Carl W. Toepel (#525) not only shared his collection and knowledge with the students and teachers at Sheboygan schools, but also addressed the local Rotary.

Buffalo's Mark Evans (#995) was depicted with his outstanding collection in the Evening News. A splendid write-up enhanced the picture...Also mentioned editorially and pictured with his collection was Jim Kotche (#1151) with an impressive write-up in the Rockford Star...Region I veep, Web Haven (#131) did a column for the Antiquer magazine, exhibited at Syracuse's Everson Museum of Art, was interviewed and had his collection photographed for TV and gave two lectures. Thanks for spreading the good word, men.

Steve Bakken (#2658) displayed his 455 McGovern pins at Dakota McGovern headquarters in Aberdeen. Steve's items date from 1956 to 1972. When candidate McGovern heard of the display, he wrote a letter of appreciation and sent a rare pin. You'll have great memories of '72, Steve.

Joe Wasserman (#2722) forwards a Washington Post clipping on the Mid-Atlantic Chapter meeting...The November Chase Manhattan News devoted half its front page in picturing and describing APIC Director, Dave Freint (#1365), and his collection which was on display at the Chase Manhattan Money Museum...Another banker, another display -- Bob Carter (#494), Chairman of Connecticut APIC's May 4 and 5 Regional meeting in Meriden, had his collection on view at the Hartford National Bank.

Stephen Russell (#1723) was pictured in the Pittsburgh Press on election day with a story and photo of the display of campaign posters for all candidates he prepared in the Ringgold High School. Steve utilized three walls of his home room to make history come alive for his students. Steve has shared photos of such displays with us and his story on the martyred Presidents is in this issue.

Kenneth N. E. Wright (#67) had a fine article, with photo, in the Syracuse Herald-American on November 8. On January 11 in the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, he again made news, recalling especially Mrs. Benjamin's inaugural gown, the material of which he has a piece, having been made locally.

On Sunday, October 29, Enquirer Magazine's cover and feature story was entitled, "Tippecanoe & Eagleton Too," and pictured in color some of the fine frames of Charles M. Williams (#121). Charlie has specialized in political signatures and needs very few to have every Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate which has ever appeared on any ballot.

The Kansas City Star pictorial section on Sunday, October 29 had a feature story about Warren G. Lee (#453) and his collection.

A personal reminiscence on the late J. Doyle DeWitt (#25)...When the Connecticut Chapter was founded, we sent out the first announcement adorned with a Xerox of a Fremont newspaper ballot. The ballot had an ad at the bottom on a meeting at the "camp ground." A few days later we received a copy of a drawing on the "camp ground" with full information on the location. Quiet, unassuming, helpful...he was that kind of guy. The words "gentleman and scholar" were coined for him. We shall miss him.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

February 25 - AFT - Southern Calif. Chapter, McGee's Pres. Museum, Old Town, San Deigo,Cal.
March 2-3 - Eve, AM/AFT - Michigan Chapter - Holiday Inn, Howell, Michigan
April 1 - AFT - Wisconsin Chapter - Sheboygan, Wisconsin
April 5 - 7PM New York Metropolitan, Hotel Commodore, 42St. near Grand Central Station.
April 7-8 - All, AM/AFT - Texas Chapter - Lyndon Johnson Library, Austin, Texas
April 19 - AM/AFT - Empire Chapter - Rome, New York (First United Methodist Church)
April 29 - 1PM - Greater Chicago, Chapter, Second Presbyterian Church, South of Loop.
May 4&5 - AM/PM, AM/AFT - Connecticut Regional, Holiday Inn, Meriden, Connecticut.
May 4 - EVE- Gateway-to the-West Chapter, Bohemian S&L, Gravois & Morganford, St. Louis, MO.
June 15-16 - AFT/AM, AFT - Chicago Regional Meeting

Michigan APIC Chapter

The Michigan Chapter of the APIC will meet at the Holiday Inn at Howell, on March 2 & 3 beginning Friday evening at 6 with a trading session. Again on Saturday morning, a noon luncheon, usually very good and very well attended, and more swapping all afternoon. All are invited.

Jerry D. Roe, Secretary

Texas APIC Chapter

The Texas Chapter organized by the Presidential Museum of Odessa, #1544, will hold its meeting at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin on Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8. There will be a panel discussion of value and the effect of TV on their future as well as the history of the APIC and a presentation on early Texas campaign items. There will be "swapping" and "looking" and "asking" and all are invited.

John Ben Shepperd, Secretary

Greater Chicago Area Chapter

About seventy attended the Greater Chicago meeting on Sunday afternoon, January 28, at the Second Presbyterian Church, south of the Loop. There was a lively swap session and plans laid for a regional meeting on June 15 and 16.

LeRoy Blommaert, President

Empire Chapter to Meet

The spring meeting of the Empire Chapter will be held at the First Methodist Church in Rome, New York on Saturday, May 19, beginning at 9 A.M. with a noon luncheon and afternoon bourse and slide presentation by Web Haven, Regional Vice President. The campaign of 1944 will be emphasized and all are invited to the foothills of the Adirondacks, Rome, New York.

Mrs. Agnes T. Gay, Secretary

New York Metropolitan Chapter

Plans are complete for the Metropolitan New York Chapter to meet on Thursday evening, April 5, from 7 to 10 at the Commodore Hotel, 42nd Street near Grand Central Station. There will be a bourse, an auction conducted by Leon Weisel, and the guest speaker will be the historical researcher, Dr. John Moses, whose "Inside Story - Diseases of the Presidents - Washington & Harding" is most interesting. Bi-monthly first Thursday meetings are planned and all area APIC and guests are welcome.

Submitted by Ed Potter and Ed Veleber

Southern California Chapter

The Southern California Chapter of the APIC and Joe McGee are sponsoring a swap meet on Sunday, February 25, at Joe McGee's Presidential Museum located in Old Town San Deigo. The meeting will start at eleven and conclude at four and all are welcome.

Gateway-to-the- West Chapter

The December and the February meetings were well attended and the many new members were enjoying the variety of items available for trade or purchase. The new officers, elected at the February meeting are Leonard Hyman, President; George McGrath, VP; Bob Levine, Secretary-Treasurer and Steven Biggs, Sgt-at-arms. Our outgoing officers, Warren Lee and Ernie Urech plus Len and George did a fine job in 1972.

Connecticut APIC Chapter

The big annual Spring Regional will be held at the usual location, the Holiday Inn, just off the Wilbur Cross Parkway in Meriden, Connecticut beginning Friday morning, May 4 and running till late afternoon on Saturday, May 5. Once again hundreds of collectors are expected from all over the US. There will be a Friday evening banquet and a showing of the film 'The Face of Lincoln', in addition to a display of a portion of the DeWitt-Hartford collection. Plan to be a part of these two fun filled days.

Robert S. Carter, Meeting Chairman.

COMMENTS ON CONSERVATION OF POLITICAL AMERICANA

By James S. Watson, APIC #1040

During our recent National Convention there was a discussion of the care of political items in collections. As a result of my participation in that discussion, I was asked to prepare a series of articles for the KEYNOTER on the subject. In future articles I will discuss problems which seem to affect a number of collectors, or materials of certain types. In this article I will cover factors we should all keep in mind when displaying and storing our collections.

The most important rule in conserving any item is to prevent damage in the first place. Once an item has been damaged, no amount of restoration, however skillfully done, will ever completely make good the damage. Preventing damage requires an effort to control the main factors causing it. These factors are: heat, humidity, atmospheric pollution, and light.

Heat and humidity as damage-causing factors often work together. With the exception of metal items, such as buttons, all political items can suffer serious damage from dry heat. Organic materials such as silk or leather can become desiccated. Once this happens the item becomes brittle and the lost moisture never can be restored. Leather hardens and, together with wood, undergoes dimensional changes. In wood these changes cause splitting or warping. Excessive humidity can also cause problems which affect all types of political items. Metals will oxidize or, in the presence of certain atmospheric pollutants, undergo other types of corrosion. Organic materials will be subject to attack by molds or fungus. Between the two extremes mentioned above, there is a safe zone of heat and humidity. This zone is defined in terms of relative humidity which, for the purpose of protecting your collection, should be between 50 and 65 percent. A wet and dry bulb thermometer, set with instructions or a humidity gage, can be purchased for less than five dollars and is a good investment for any collector. Most modern home heating systems have humidifier controls which permit some control over humidity when the system is in use. Air conditioners also allow some humidity control and usually these two systems will permit the collector to keep his home and collection close to the safe zone. In extreme cases where, for example, a collection must be kept in a naturally damp basement or a very dry attic, a dehumidifier or humidifier may be necessary.

Atmospheric pollution affects political items by bringing them into contact with caustic chemicals. Polluted air contains such active agents as ozone, which has a bleaching effect on most organic materials; sulfur dioxide, which in the presence of water forms an acid; and nitrogen dioxide, which also forms an acid in the presence of water. All of the above pollutants are found in smog. There is little that the average collector can do about them if he lives in an area which has polluted air except to keep his collection in an airtight container and try to get the sources of pollution in his community controlled.

We seldom stop to think of light as being something that can cause damage. To understand how light can damage items in your collection, it is necessary to understand a little about what light is. Light is a form of energy which is described by scientists as consisting of radiation with various wave lengths. The effect of these wave lengths on material differs, with some wave lengths causing more damage than others. The most dangerous wave lengths from the collector's standpoint fall in what is called the ultraviolet spectrum. Both natural sunlight and the light from the common fluorescent lamp are rich in ultraviolet wave lengths. The incandescent lamp, or light bulb, on the other hand, emits little untraviolet. To avoid damage to your collection, therefore, the best policy is to keep it in the dark for storage and use incandescent lighting for display. If you must display your collection where it is exposed to fluorescent lights, or natural lighting, you should try to use some kind of ultraviolet filter between the light source and the display. There are some types of fluorescent tubes available which

are designed to emit less ultraviolet. If you must use fluorescent lights, tubes of this type and filters are a wise investment. One other thing, the intensity of the light, the number of foot candles of light on the object, will also affect the amount of damage.

There are two other sources of damage which affect the life of political items. The first of these is handling. I think everyone is aware of the danger of mechanical damage which can result from careless handling so I will confine myself to a discussion of the type of damage which gun and coin collectors are all too familiar with, chemical damage. All of us are aware of fingerprints which are caused by a small deposit of body oils and sweat left on a surface when we touch it. What we need to remember is that these fingerprints contain chlorine salts as well as acids and oils, and that all of these things can damage the materials used in political items if they remain in contact with the item over a long period of time. I will, in a later article, discuss how to clean items, but since the best method of preventing damage is care, I would like to suggest a few simple precautions: 1) wash your hands before handling your collection. 2) try to avoid any handling of your collection when it is hot and humid. 3) handle things by the edges. 4) encase items which are apt to be handled often.

Most collectors are not aware of the dangers to their collection that can come from the storage containers in which the collection is kept. Such items as ordinary cardboard boxes can destroy paper, silk, and even ferrotypes within a short period of time. What happens is that most cardboard is manufactured by a process that uses sulfuric acid and the acid is not completely removed. When these boxes are used for storage, there is a chance that the remaining acid, together with moisture from the air, will react with the contents. A similar problem is found with some kinds of wood, especially oak. Oak wood contains tannic acid, and unless the wood is well-seasoned and carefully sealed with a lacquer, some of the acid, in the form of fumes, is apt to come in contact with the contents. Many kinds of paints will also give off fumes which can harm political items. To avoid trouble from this source, all storage containers which are painted should be allowed to cure for at least four weeks in a room with good air circulation, or outside if possible, before they are used. The same precaution should apply to display cases and rooms used to store your collection. The paints used should be oil-based.

(Editor's note: Our most informative discussion at Milwaukee was spontaneous and well received. It covered a wide variety of questions. Please let Jim know what topics you would like for him to cover in depth in future KEYNOTERS. It is not possible for him to answer individual letters requesting assistance with conservation problems.)

THE FAITHLESS ELECTORS

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The Constitution requires that the President and Vice President be elected by the Electoral College. The people, when they cast their ballots, are voting for an elector "pledged" to a particular candidate. The people are assuming that the elector will carry out his pledge to vote for a particular candidate and some states have laws requiring the elector to do so. What if the elector votes for someone else? Actually, there is not much that can be done -- his vote must be counted as it is cast.

The problem of the "faithless" elector is becoming more important. One elector could make a difference. Hayes beat Tilden by one vote in 1876; one elector could have changed that election, and in doing so changed history. Also, it's possible that perhaps ten or fifteen electors could be unfaithful and cause a constitutional crisis.

We have had a "faithless" elector in four of the last five Presidential elections. In 1956, an Alabama elector refused to vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. He cast his vote for Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for President and Senator Herman

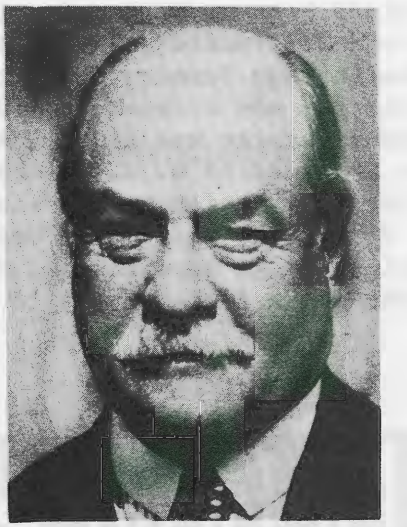
THE FAITHLESS ELECTORS, continued.

Talmadge for Vice President. In 1960, a Republican elector from Oklahoma voted for Senator Harry Byrd for President and Senator Barry Goldwater for Vice President. In 1968, a North Carolina Republican elector voted for American Independent Party candidates Governor George Wallace and General Curtis LeMay. Again this year, a Republican elector from Virginia, a Roger MacBride, decided he knew better than the people of Virginia, and cast his vote for the Libertarian Party candidates, John Hospers and Theodora Nathan. The Vice Presidential electoral vote for Theodora Nathan was the first electoral vote every cast for a woman.

If we are not going to abolish the Electoral College, it would at least seem reasonable that the law be changed so that the electoral votes be automatically awarded to the man who carried the State, unless he had died. In that case the party national chairman would decide whom the choice should be. In 1912 James S. Sherman who had run with William Howard Taft, died before the electoral votes were cast, and it was decided that all should be cast for Nicholas Murray Butler, pictured at the right.

At the very least, this would prevent a faithless elector from initiating a possible Constitutional crisis.

(Photo courtesy of Paul Weinrich, #6)



NOTICE SELECTION OF OUR 1974 NATIONAL CONVENTION SITE NOTICE

The next National APIC Convention is tentatively slated for August, 1974. To insure a top convention, at a choice location, we must allow the Committee working on the convention at least a full year for planning. Therefore, a host city will be selected in May, 1973 so that committees can be chosen and accommodations secured.

The new APIC Constitution calls for the National Convention to be rotated between three defined geographical areas. Since the last National Convention was held in Milwaukee in area #2 designated by the Constitution, and the prior one was in Boston in area #1, the 1974 meet will be in area #3. This area is designated as in the USA West of the 100th meredian, which bisects the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Any Chapter or group of APIC members in area #3 desiring to host the 1974 National Convention should submit a proposal of intent to the President by May 1, 1973. This proposal should include a suggested working committee with Chairman, suggested accommodations and other specific plans. Tentative suggested dates, travel arrangements and estimated budget needs should be included. Consideration of the proposals submitted will be made by the President and the site and dates selected with the approval of the Executive Board, as outlined in the APIC Constitution. If for some reason, no APIC Chapter and/or persons in area #3 can properly sponsor the Convention, the Executive Board will determine the Convention site.

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

In the last issue of the KEYNOTER your editor ask for information about all of the McGovern-Eagleton buttons and other material which are appearing, it seems, almost daily. As was expected very little information was received, which makes one all the more sure very little of the material was actually made before the Eagleton withdrawal. In addition to the items described in the last issue, only two other items have been authenticated. The bumper sticker pictured was ordered by a member of the Eagleton staff, on Friday, July 14, the day after the nomination and were received on Tuesday August 1, 1972. The celluloid button, pictured actual size is celluloid, rather dark blue and white and 50,000 were ordered immeadiately after the nomination and were to be delivered to a local unit of the Chicago Democratic Party. They were started about three days after the nomination and the rum was stopped at 5102 buttons and the order cancelled before further issue. The manufacturer was Morse & Associates, Inc. and this information the statement of Cliff Morse. Thanks to C. W. Fishbaugh, #118 for this information and to George McGrath, #1204 for the information on the bumper sticker.

Once again, the request is being made that members send information on McGovern-Eagleton material, as to manufacture, dates and other pertinent information which may help collectors determine if they wish to include in their collections.

PROJECT '72, the listing with photos of the 1972 items and our effort to list the 'official and the 'unofficial' is an large undertaking and we expected the 1972 Hopefuls, the buttons issued for the primaries and the convention to be ready with this issue. The twenty one pages of items and descriptions will be ready by next issue and we'll be working on the campaign material. Every member, who has items which he knows are not common issue, is requested to send an actual size photo, black and white glossy, along with the description of the item and by whom issued and where distributed; if not known to have been distributed by an official campaign media, we'd like to know that too. Send the photos or the items to be photoed to Jon D. Curtis, 1141 Stevens Street, West DePere, Wisconsin 54115. Your help is vital to the success of this gigantic undertaking. Please support this effort. Thanks.

I would like to publically thank Jon D. Curtis, our associate editor for his fine contributions to each issue of the KEYNOTER. The feature story of the Socialist Party featured in our last issue and the story of the 1964 campaign in this issue are both his 'labors of love'. Each issue also has some choice unusual tid-bits of Political Americana he has researched for us--we do really appreciate your efforts. Thanks are also in order to the many members who have written to comment on the expanded coverage we have been giving the features in the last several issues, especially the Socialist Party feature. This issue is the largest KEYNOTER ever, and while is does not cover all of the 1964 material, it does picture much that was available. We try to please you and can only do so when you tell us what you like, as well as what you don't like about your publication. Thanks again.

Chick

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

Since assuming the office of Secretary-Treasurer on January 23, 1972, the balance of last year was indeed active and 1973 is proving to be equally challenging. Last year saw our membership at an all-time high. We processed 2,405 pieces of first class mail and 442 packages and third class items.

In the midst of the labors, there were lighter moments. The mention APIC received in several publications resulted in some interesting mail. Apparently, "brummagem" was misunderstood by a number of non-APIC'ers, as one individual wrote, "I am a brummagem. Can you help me?" We didn't know whether to send up a prayer or send out an application, but opted for the latter. One envelope was addressed to "Mr. Brummagem, 66 Golf St., Newington, Conn. 06111"(!) When the Secretary-Treasurer is known as "Mr. Brummagem," I'd say our hobby has a problem. Happily, we cleared up the misunderstanding.

A few comments on the financial statement. In referring to the 1971 report, there may be some disappointment that our bank balance at the end of the year has dropped from $6,000 to $3,000. This drop is not only due to the special 1972 outlays which are explained in the next paragraph but five KEYNOTER expenditures are recorded in 1972 and only three were recorded in 1971. This year also reflected the higher costs of postage, printing, and other items and made our request for a dues increase necessary.

1972 also saw several non-recurring expenses which should not drain our 1973 budget: a special Presidential letter, our national convention, the transfer of this office, legal counsel, expenses incurred in the formulation of our new Constitution and the printing and mailing of ballots for the election of officers and ratification of the Constitution.

With the new dues (a necessary measure), 1973 should prove to be a financially healthy year with ample funds to institute new projects, guarantee ever-improving KEYNOTERS, and see sufficient monies to cover all anticipated expenditures and, hopefully, provide a surplus to cover some of 1974's election and convention fiscal requirements.

A personal word. My sincere gratitude to those members who realize that this is an "after hours" endeavor, consuming 16-20 hours a week, and keep capricious correspondence to a minimum. Thanks, also, to officers -- past and present -- for advice, aid and comfort. To Mary Coney for her invaluable help and to Donna and Stephanie who understand why dad can't play "Cross Over the Bridge" with them, appreciation they sense.

REJOINED

1214 - Arthur Settel, 3313 Ross Place NW, Washington, DC 20008, US Treasury Dept., 3-c-i-l-s-z, (202) 262-1844, (202) 964-2475.

2019 - Leslie Rosenfeld, 14 Adriance Ave., Poughkeepsie, New York 12601; System programmer, 2-c-h-m-s-z; (914) 471-5677, (914) 897-8844.

2029 - Ted Boss, Rio Concho Manor (Apt29), San Angelo, Texas 76901; Retired, 3-c-i-m-q-u-v; (915) 655-7639.

(There are no changes of address in this issue as the new roster book will be in the mail in April. Please notify promptly whenever you change your address.)

All applicants listed in the last KEYNOTER (membership numbers through 2901) have been admitted to membership. WELCOME.

APIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1972

CASH BALANCE from Dec. 31, 1971		$ 6,148.43
RECEIPTS:		
Dues & fees collected in 1972	$10,955.94	
Income from convention	3,876.76	
Sale of Keynoters, projects, & magnifying glasses	316.60	
Interest on savings account	208.75	
Miscellaneous collections	49.23	
1972 Receipts		15,407.28
		$ 21,555.71
DISBURSEMENTS :		
Winter '71 Keynoter expenses	$ 1,160.91	
Spring '72 Keynoter expenses	1,248.74	
Summer '72 Keynoter expenses	1,380.35	
Autumn/Winter '72 Keynoter expenses	1,882.85	
Spring '73 Keynoter expenses	40.00	
Annual roster expenses	1,474.85	
Total convention expenses	6,790.71	
Expenses of President, Vice Presidents and Committees	362.20	
Transfer of Sec.-Treas. office	206.50	
Special mailing of President's letter	242.66	
Election & constitution expense (printing/mailing)	457.00	
Parliamentarian	140.00	
Legal counsel	150.00	
Miscellaneous expenses (refunds, project expense, NSF checks, etc.)	211.20	
Secretary's bond (as required by constitution)	63.00	
Secretary-Treasurer's compensation	1,675.30	
Secretary-Treasurer's expenses	933.28	
1972 Disbursements		18,419.55
Bank balance as of Dec. 31, 1972:		
Conn. Bank & Trust Co. Savings account	$1,251.48	
Conn. Bank & Trust Co. Checking account	1,884.68	
Total Cash Balance		3,136.16
GRAND TOTAL		$ 21,555.71

Respectfully submitted

Donald B. Coney

Secretary-Treasurer

The applications for membership listed on the next pages were received since the last publication. Should any member know of any good reason why an applicant should not be admitted to membership in the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer so an investigation may be made and a decision reached by the Executive Board. If there are no objections filed prior to May 1, 1973 the applicants will become members on that date. Notice will appear in the KEYNOTER following this date, and the 'A' after each membership number will be dropped.....

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER - APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP,

2902A - Franklin J. Bouvy, 4853 Westland, Dearborn, Michigan 48126
teacher, (313) 846-2535, 2-c-h-m-cause-q-u (William Hoth)

2903A - Prof. Jeffrey M. Elliot, University of Alaska, Anchorage College,
2533 Providence Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99504
asst. professor, (907) 279-2987, (907) 279-6622, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Larry Wheeler)

2904A - Bob Smith, 1601 Blvd., Statesville, North Carolina 28677
textile technician, (704) 873-7770, 2-c-h-m-q-z

2905A - Bert Crawford, 403 W. Alva Street, Tampa, Florida 33603
teacher, (813) 238-8081, 2-c-h-l-r-u-v

2906A - Marc W. Johnson, 305 West 7th Street, Mankato, Minnesota 56001
student, (507) 387-7521, 1-c-trader-i-l-s-u

2907A - Brant Larrimer, 389 Westmeade Drive, Gretna, Louisiana 70053
salesman, (504) 366-7892, (504) 362-2655, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Martha R. Gram)

2908A - Mrs. Raymond L. Brenner, 6722 Ave. I, Houston, Texas 77011
housewife, (713) 926-9318, 3-c-i-m-r-z (The Presidential Museum)

2909A - James Edmonds, 701 East Delmar, Springfield, Missouri 65804
insurance adjuster, (417) 866-7158, 2-c-h-l-q-z

2910A - Louis D. Metz, 583 Easton Avenue, San Bruno, California 94066
slitter opr., (415) 583-2581, 3-c-i-m-r-z

2911A - David A. Ziegenhorn, 505 Tanner, Sikeston, Missouri 63801
student, (314) 472-0056, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Lynn Colley)

2912A - Robert J. DeGostin, Jr., 2110 19th Street, N.W., #4, Washington, D.C. 20009
student, (202) 462-9515 (Gus Miller) 2-c-h-l-q-z

2913A - James W. Spurlock, 4901 Southland Ave., Apt. 304, Alexandria, Virginia 22312
research analyst, (703) 354-4829, (202) 484-6640, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Jerry Roe)

2914A - Leslie H. Prausa, 5686 North Lake Road, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin 53066
school counselor, (414) 567-6131, (414) 567-7211, 2-c-h-l-q-z

2915A - Dennis R. Rhinow, 120 "C" Street, N.E., Apt. 204, Washington, D.C. 20002
political assistant, (202) 543-7235, (202) 484-6780, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Gus J. Miller)

2916A - Joseph R. Wenk, 1934 Waverly Street, Apt. C205, Philadelphia, Pa. 19146
attorney, (215) 732-3782, (215) PE 5-6101, 2-c-i-cause-m-s-z

2917A - Jim M. Wilson, 215 Hood Avenue, Winchester, Kentucky 40391
student, 1-c-i-l-r-z

2918A - Charles M. Seigel, 3001 44th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016
student, (202) 244-8449, 1-c-i-buttons, bumper strips-q-z (Frank Enten)

2919A - James Hoops, 540 Jefferson Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio 43725
salesman, (614) 439-3067, 2-c-h-m-z (Rich Trimble)

2920A - Mike Gray, 801 Cedar Street, Pleasant Hill, Missouri 64080
student, (816) 987-2616, (816) 987-3321, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Dr. Arthur McClure)

2921A - Phil Reynolds, 2020 Guthrie Street, #B7, San Bernardino, California 92404
U.S.A.F., (714) 862-9488, 2-c-i-m-q-u (Joe McGee)

2922A - Ed Zeidner, 142 Mitchell Avenue, Long Beach, New York 11561
reporter, (516) 889-1052, (516) 481-8005, 2-c-h-l-r-z (Ralph Oborne)

2923A - Clete Dozark, 7124 Bristol Blvd., Edina, Minnesota 55435
planning engineer, (612) 926-9484, (612) 334-6624, 3-c-mfgr.-i-m-q-z
(Vince Mollenhoff)

2924A - Mrs. Homer G. Wolfe, 3715 Highview Drive, Endwell, New York 13760
housewife, (607) 754-0814, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Margaret Johnston)

2925A - Jacob J. Brach, 220 Schuele Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14215
restaurant, (716) 892-2983, (716) 836-8980, 3-c-h-l-q-u-X (Mark Evans)

2926A - William Loiterman, 946 South Fedora Street, Los Angeles, California 90006
college instructor, (213) 380-2165, (213) 835-0161, 2-c-h-Calif.-m-q-z
(Richard C. Trimble)

2927A - Margaret Haupt, 1300 Oakland Road, N.E., #1612, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402
college professor, (319) 365-7637, (319) 364-1511, 2-c-h-m-q-u (Ann Rost)

2928A - Dr. H. Dean Shull, Jr., 114 Lake Otis Road, S.E., Winter Haven, Fla. 33880
physician, (813) 294-2577, (813) 283-6400, 2-c-h-l-q-u

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, continued.

2929A - Herbert Simpkins, La Cumbre Jr. High, 2255 Modoc Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93101
teacher, (805) 687-0761, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Jim Demlin)
2930A - Albert Mahoney, 60 West 10th Street, New York, New York 10011
student, (212) 475-6768, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Alan Gersin)
2931A - Eugene H. Buitte, 1374 Clubview Blvd. South, Worthington, Ohio 43085
gen. manager, (614) 885-6617, 3-c-h-m-q-u (W. D. Robinson)
2932A - Mrs. Martin Roemig, Amana, Iowa 52203
homemaker, (319) 622-3262, 2-c-h-l-q-z
2933A - Richard H. Winters, 568 Timber Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
student, (312) 234-5822, 1-c-h-m-q-z (Mrs. John Clavey)
2934A - Val De Carlo, P. O. Box 127, Patchogue, New York 11772
teacher, 3-c-i-m-r-z (Robert W. Reghtsmere)
2935A - Arthur J. Lerner, 18 Maureen Drive, Hauppauge, Smithtown, New York 11787
teacher, (516) 265-0428, 3-c-h-m-q-z
2936A - Mary Ellen Siles, 408 Werner Drive, Ft. Wright, Kentucky 41011
radio/TV adv., (606) 331-2411, (513) 381-5600, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Ann Rost)
2937A - Richard E. Reis, P. O. Box 411, Geneva, Illinois 60134
printing supervisor, (312) 584-2732, (312) 232-2400, ext. 275, 2-c-h-l-q-u-w
2938A - Mark J. Dreiling, 100 Forrest Park Road, Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003
physicist, (918) 336-8517, (918) 661-3521, 2-c-i-l-q-z
2939A - John T. Van Meter, 313 Elm Street, Apt. 3, Greencastle, Indiana 46135
educator, (317) 653-8942, 2-c-h-l-r-z
2940A - Walter E. Staab, 333 East 79th Street, New York, New York 10021
advertising, 2-c-h-l-q-u (Bert Sugar)
2941A - J. Scott Osadchey, Box 2066-123, Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y. 13346
student, (315) 824-0662, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Stephen Burns)
2942A - Howie Price, 400 East 17 Street, Apt. 206, Brooklyn, New York 11226
shoe importing, (212) 287-9074, 2-c-h-m-q-u
2943A - Robert P. Keoughan, 2042 Windsor Avenue, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia 24015
student, (703) 344-7330, 1-c-i-l-q-z
2944A - Marty Casado, 525 East Rich, Norman, Oklahoma 73069
cook, (405) 321-1691, 1-c-h-m-r-u-v
2945A - Miss Jane Sunder, 5700 Fifth Avenue, Apt. 43-C, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232
secretary, (412) 661-4284, (412) 433-2911, 2-c-i-m-r-z (Rich Trimble)
2946A - Philip K. Kaplan, One Vincent Road, Bronxville, New York 10708
director of personnel, (914) 793-1650, (212) 564-7000, 3-c-h-i-l-s-z
2947A - Warren L. Montgomery, 29 Grant Drive, St. Peters, Missouri 63376
3-c-i-m-r-z (Ralph Harris
2948A - Dennis Schiff, 51 Soundview Drive, Port Washington, New York 11050
student, (516) 883-2153, 1-c-h-m-q-z
2949A - Timothy R. Falls, 350 De Neve Drive, Box 117, Los Angeles, California 90024
student, (213) 825-2075, 1-c-i-l-z (Ed J. Shapiro)
2950A - David Silverbrand, Pearl St., P. O. Box 4654, Portland, Maine 04112
journalist, (207) 799-4153, 2-c-i-l-q-u (Raymond Hignstgad)
2951A - Raymond G. Cocoros, 21-27 35th Street, Long Island City, New York 11105
teacher, (212) 278-5594, (212) 937-1610, 3-c-i-m-q-z
2952A - Sabatino A. Patrizio, M.D., 500 N. Washington Avenue, Titusville, Fla. 32780
physician, (305) 267-4486, 2-c-h(primarily)-z (George Rinshand)
2953A - John M. Dunning III, 2524 N.W. 110th, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120
student, (405) 751-2462, 1-c-i-l-s-z (Hal N. Ottaway & Erma Kaufman)
2954A - Joyce Harrell, 1215 Valley View, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069
housewife, (605) 624-4343, 3-c-h-m-r-z (John Larsen)
2955A - Michael R. Bohnke, 3235-1/2 S. Harrison, Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46807
sales manager, (219) 456-2522, (219) 744-1153 (Jerry B. Schele)
2956A - George T. Fehrenbacher, 25 N. Ottawa Street, Joliet, Illinois 60435
dentist, (815) 726-4111, 3-c-h-m-q-u

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, Continued.

2957A - Curtis G. Shake, 302 Seminary Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591
lawyer, (812) 882-2728, (812) 882-6340, 3-c-i-W. J. Bryan-q-z

2958A - Stan Lyon, 3618 E. 12th, Spokane, Washington 99202
self-employed, (509) 534-3450, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Tom Whalen)

2959A - Stephen R. Wiist, 15878 Garrison Lane, Southgate, Michigan 48195
librarian, (313) 284-2337, (313) 271-1620 (X-227), 2-c-h-sheet music-q-z
(Carleton W. Brown)

2960A - Louis J. Wert, Franklin St., P. O. Box 222, Kulpsville, Pa. 19443
Retired N.J.S.P., (215) 855-7415, 3-c-i-l-q-u (Charles H. McSorley)

2961A - Steven Jansen, 3990 W. Flagler #18, Miami, Florida 33134
computer operator, (305) 446-4021, (305) 445-9321, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Charles McSorley)

2962A - Richard Clark, 28 South Sheridan Street, McAdoo, Pa. 18237
draftsman, (717) 929-2698, 2-c-i-m-q-z

2963A - Lowell H. Schmidt, Rimrock Road, Route 1, Box 179A, Rapid City, S.D. 57701
state revenue commissioner, 3-c-h-m-r-u-v

2964A - Robert F. McMahon, P. O. Box 44, Los Alamitos, California 90720
insurance sales, (213) 596-1618, (213) 596-1618, 3-c-i-l-q-z

2965A - Charles J. Nau, Jr., 220 Keenan, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
law student, (219) 283-7252, 2-c-h-l-s-z

2966A - Scott Schnipper, 79 Broad Street, Summit, New Jersey 07901
student, (201) 277-6149, 1-c-i-r-z

2967A - Mrs. E. C. Murdock, 415 Columbia Ave., Williamstown, W. Va. 26187
housewife, (304) 375-7611, 3-c-i-m-bumper stickers-q-v (Lynn A. Colley)

2968A - James C. Jewell, 2217 Marquette Road, Apt. B3, Peru, Illinois 61354
college instructor, (815) 223-1030, (815) 223-6310, 2-c-i-l-cartoons,
posters-q-z

2969A - John S. Burke, 5300 Chadwick Road, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66205
teacher/dept. chair., (913) 831-3383, (913) 642-6600, 2-c-i-m-q-u

2970A - Joe Nunnery, 2003B Stoney Brook, Houston, Texas 77042
Ford Motor Co., (713) 781-9317, (713) 686-9411, 2-c-h-m-q-u

2971A - Wilbur R. Jubera, 519-1/2 W. Olive Ave., Redlands, California 92373
head custodian, (714) 792-0470, (714) 793-2021, 3-c-i-m-q-z

2972A - Dr. Robert L. Stuhr, 3033 Iroquois Road, Wilmette, Illinois 60091
public relations, (312) 251-5819, 3-c-h-l-r-u-v

2973A - Mason Lord, 4204 Underwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
student, (301) 467-9075, 1-c-i-m-q-u (George McAfee)

2974A - Robert A. McKee, 28 E. Lincoln Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
student, (301) 582-2512, 2-c-i-l-buttons, bumper strips & brochures-r-z

2975A - Thomas B. Sherwood, 516 Rolleston Drive, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
V.P., Columbian Peanut Co., (703) 497-8047, (703) 627-3635, 2-c-h-m-r-z
(Ralph Oborne)

2976A - Ronald Eugene Laney, 42-35 77th Street, Elmhurst, New York 11373
law student, (212) 446-5894, (212) 672-0597, 2-c-h-l-r-u (Ed Velobor)

2977A - William S. Ivers, 5F Talcott Ridge Road, Farmington, Connecticut 06032
engineer, (203) 677-7973, (203) 623-1621 (X-2834), 2-c-h-m-q-z (Don Coney)

2978A - E. M. Hard, P. O. Box 59, Salisbury, North Carolina 28144
plant manager, (704) 633-3936, (704) 633-5281, 3-c-i-m-q-z

2979A - Mark Steven Tucker, 4935 West 139th Street, Hawthorne, California 90250
student, (213) 675-8829, 1-c-h-m-q-z

2980A - Dennis C. Gaughan, 20 Amsdell Road, Hamburg, New York 14075
student, (716) 627-7300, 1-c-i-l-r-z

2981A - Capt. Robert C. M. Pelletier, 103-1 Rock Ridge Circle, Minot AFB, N.D. 58701
USAF, (701) 727-3001, (701) MAFB 2408, 2-c-i-l-q-u

2982A - Virginia W. Lane, #29 Aqua Isles, College Parkway, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101
housewife, (304) 485-6237, 3-c-i-m-bumper stickers-q-v (Lynn A. Colley)

2983A - Dr. K. J. Malmberg, Rt. 104 West, Auburn, Illinois 62615
M.D., (217) 438-6744, (217) 438-6121, 3-c-i-l-q-z

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, continued.

2984A - Howard Park, 6224 Pershing, St. Louis, Missouri 63130
student, (314) 721-7754, 1-c-i-l-q-z (Robert Levine)

2985A - Frank A. Costanzo, 111 Lane Avenue, P. O. Box 32, Punxsutawney, Pa. 15767
retired, (814) 938-4164, 3-c-i-m-q-z

2986A - Kenneth G. Conley, P. O. Box 21, Springfield, Massachusetts 01101
student, (413) 732-0439, 2-c-d-i-minor & cause-l-r-z (Edmund Sullivan)

2987A - Bill Rich, Jr., 1900 Jackson, Great Bend, Kansas 67530
student, (316) 793-5608, 1-c-i-m-q-u-v

2988A - Judith Haynes, 1230 Evergreen, Richardson, Texas 75080
teacher, (214) 238-8364), 2-c-i-m-buttons-q-u-v

2989A - Donald Trott, 20 Geneva Court, Wayne, New Jersey 07470
investment analyst, (201) 696-3542, (212) 269-7200, 2-c-h-m-posters-q-u

2990A - Miss Nancy J. Salzer, 213 Peart Avenue, Rochester, New York 14622
graduate student, (716) 467-5228, 2-c-i-l-q-z

2991A - Donald R. Sefcik, 56 Princeton Avenue, Berkeley Hts., New Jersey 07922
banking, (201) 464-7220, (212) 489-1080, 2-c-h-l-q-z

2992A - Douglas Schneible, 224 Duer Street, Oswego, New York 13126
coin dealer, (315) 342-3036), 2-c-d-h-l-q-z

2993A - Paul Weinrich Boner, 616 Ridgeway Avenue, Grove City, Pa. 16127
college student, (412) 458-8681, 1-c-h-l-q-X (Paul Weinrich)

2994A - Brian Mark, 650 Panorama Drive, San Francisco, California 94131
high school student, (415) 826-5319, 1-c-i-cause-m-q-z

2995A - James D. Johnston, 600 E. 16th Street, Big Spring, Texas 79720
contractor, 2-c-i-1973-m-q-u

2996A - Clayton O. Lohry, 1355 Larchmont Street, Warren, Ohio 44483
machine assy., (216) 372-3643, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Wm. Roberts)

2997A - Mrs. Wyatt S. Yon, 302 Lake Avenue, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588
homemaker, (712) 732-4415, 2-c-i-m-q-z (LaVon Montgomery)

2998A - Thomas H. B. Boothe, Jr., 1291 Biafore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa. 18017
salesman, (215) 691-2578, (215) 694-2163, 3-c-h-l-q-z (Robert R. Jensik)

2999A - Steven Elkin, 2810 Avenue L, Brooklyn, New York 11210
student, (212) 338-2535, 1-c-i-l-r-u-v (Clifford Rubenstein)

3000A - Belinda Friedman, P. O. Box 2854, CRS, Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730
teacher, (803) 328-6723, 2-c-i-protest-m-q-u

3001A - Harry Walden, 1004 E. Temperance Street, Kent, Washington 98031
sociologist, (206) 852-2508, 2-c-i-l-buttons-q-u-v (Steve Bibler)

3002A - Ralph Harris, 10 Emerson Place, Apt. 18F, Boston, Massachusetts 02114
camera shop owner, (617) 723-8382, (617) 542-7142, 3-c-h-m-q-u

3003A - D. W. McDonald, 9 Cedar Crest, St. Louis, Missouri 63132
chemist, (314) 997-2157, 3-c-h-m-q-u (Ernest Urich)

3004A - Roger Wilson Kidder, Twin Lake Village, New London, New Hampshire 03257
student, (603) 526-6460, 2-c-i-m-r-z

3005A - Joseph S. Talbot, 2040 N. Mohawk Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614
film editor, (312) 751-1495, 2-c-i-l-r-u-v (Ferdinand O'Brien)

3006A - William T. Cleveland, 62-2 Woodlake Road North, Albany, New York 12203
teacher, (518) 482-5380, (518) 439-4921, 2-c-i-m-r-z

3007A - Bonnie Cox, 1014 Town House Circle, Norman, Oklahoma 73069
secretary, (405) 321-1629, (405) 325-2141, 2-c-h-m-q-u (Hal N. Ottaway)

3008A - Charles V. Reilly, 1049 South Lexan Crescent, Norfolk, Va. 23508
student, (703) 489-9137, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Roger Merlo)

3009A - Glen Rypinski, 343 Serpentine, Del Mar, California 92014
student, (714) 755-9150, 1-c-i-m-q-X (Douglas M. Fouquet)

3010A - William E. Miller, 28 Raymond Avenue, Corry, Pennsylvania 16407
teacher, (814) 664-2502, (814) 665-8297, 3-c-i-m-q-u

3011A - Mrs. Teal E. Snapp, 222 North Third, Georgetown, Illinois 61846
student, (217) 662-2282, 2-c-i-m-r-z

3012A - George Montgomery, 1365 Londonderry Place, Los Angeles, California 90069
student, (213) 652-1531, 1-c-i-m-q-u

3013A - Randy Giles, 8050 Lincoln, Huntington Woods, Michigan 48070
student, (313) 548-7853, 1-c-d-h-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)

3014A - Raymond F. Gabriel, 5902 Jefferson Street, West New York, New Jersey 07093
town clerk, 3-c-i-l-r-z (Milton Dinken)

3015A - John W. Newell, 901-B South Center Street, Ashland, Virginia 23005
social worker, (703) 798-6980, (703) 770-5463, 2-c-i-m-r-z

3016A - David Hyman, 16300 Calahan Street, Sepulveda, California 91343
student, (213) 894-5376, 1-c-h-i-l-q-z (Cameron Zwenn)

3017A - Howard Edick, 5335 Amalfi Drive, Clay, New York 13041
teletype repair, (315) 699-2919, (315) 463-5211, 2-c-h-m-q-u

3018A - Daniel G. Swanson, 203 Lakeshire Drive, Daly City, California 94015
student, (415) 756-9054, 1-c-i-l-r-u (Gus J. Miller)

3019A - Ronald Szelina, 8001 South Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60652
student, 1-c-h-l-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)

3020A - Dale H. Willhite, 3620 43rd Street-Apt. 210, Moline, Illinois 61265
USDA-ASES director, (309) 797-5645, (309) 762-9359, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Gene F. McGreevy)

3021A - Ronald Boyd Tollefson, 2339 N. 11th Street, #103, Arlington, Va. 22201
student, (703) 527-4123, 2-c-i-m-r-z (Gus Miller)

3022A - Howard Haims, 190 Mohawk Drive, West Hartford, Connecticut 06117
student, (203) 233-3283, 1-c-h-m-q-z

3023A - George M. Baude, 14218 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, California 91405
courtroom translator, (213) 786-8479, 3-c-i-l-q-u

3024A - Kathy Oatis, 6800 W. 52 Avenue, Arvada, Colorado 80002
(303) 424-2332, (303) 266-4004, 2-c-i-m-q-z

3025A - David B. Burkart, 2606 East Robino Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808
quality control engineer, (302) 998-5727m 2-c-h-m-q-z

3026A - Tim Devine, 17630 Osborne Street, Northridge, California 91324
student, (213) 349-6073, 1-c-i-m-r-z (Tony Joseph)

3027A - Greg Selby, 16200 Terrace Drive, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
student, (503) 636-1673, 1-c-h-m-q-u (Steve Bibler)

3028A - Ronald R. Bottoms, 1516 Randolph, St. Charles, Missouri 63301
teacher, (314) 724-4096, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Chick Harris)

3029A - Nathan Temple Charlton, 2481 S.W. Sherwood Drive, Portland, Oregon 97201
student, (503) 227-0796, (503) 357-3427, 1-c-h-m-q-z (Mrs. Wayne R. Rogers)

3030A - Frank C. P. McGlinn, 729 Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041
banker, (215) 642-2876, (215) 985-8113, 3-c-i-l-s-z

3031A - Dennis Fetty, 401 Lincoln, Apt. #8, Walla Walla, Washington 99362
instructional materials specialist, (206) 525-0378, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Steve Bibler)

3032A - Joseph M. Wilkie, 25 Saunders Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts 01841
furniture mover, (617) 688-0166, (617) 682-3551, 2-c-h-m-q-u

3033A - Bruce Stephen, 327 Oswego Street, Park Forest, Illinois 60466
student, (312) 748-4562, 1-c-h-m-tabs-q-u-v (Leo Buntman)

3034A - Howard F. Kessler, 2114 East 26th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11229
teacher, (212) 891-7098, (212) ST8-2442, 2-c-i-m-q-z

3035A - Kenneth F. Fish, 1181 S.W. 27th Ter., Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33312
journalist, 2-c-h-m-r-z, (305) 587-2032, (305) 350-2644

3036A - Miss Nancy Cornell, 12612 Farnell Drive, Wheaton, Maryland 20906
clerk, 2-c-i-l-q-u

3037A - Jack LaMar Ross, 540 Dori Lynn - Apt. B, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807
truck driver, (219) 456-7425, 2-c-h-m-r-z (Robert Costa)

3038A - Merrill C. Berman, 1 Tompkins Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583
investments, (914) 725-1427, (212) 935-1570, 2-c-h-m-tokens & medals-s-u
(Charles McSorley)

3039A - Gary C. Ferguson, 36 Townsend Avenue, Newburgh, New York 12550
teacher, (914) 561-1121, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Les Rosenfeld)

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3049A - Mark Wynn, 4919 Manitoba Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22312
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3051A - Sanford L. Werner, 21031 Blythe Street, Canoga Park, California 91304
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3053A - Ronald F. Croushore, 532 E. College Avenue - A, State College, Pa. 16801
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3115A - Robert A. Harris, 20 Davis Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03104
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"pop" buttons, etc.-r-z

3116A - Dr. Burton A. Boxerman, 9619 La Jolla, St. Louis, Missouri 63132
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3117A - Richard Oestreicher, 115 N. Clemens, Lansing, Michigan 48912
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